THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Has America Decided to "Go It Alone?"

Chinese Representation on the Council?

Shall Missionaries Renounce their Citizenship?

By Wm. R. Johnson

Shanghai's Interest in Rubber

By G. W. Missemer

Some Recent Tendencies in Nationalist Policy

By J. B. P.

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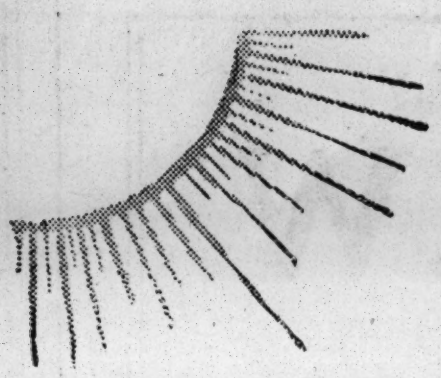

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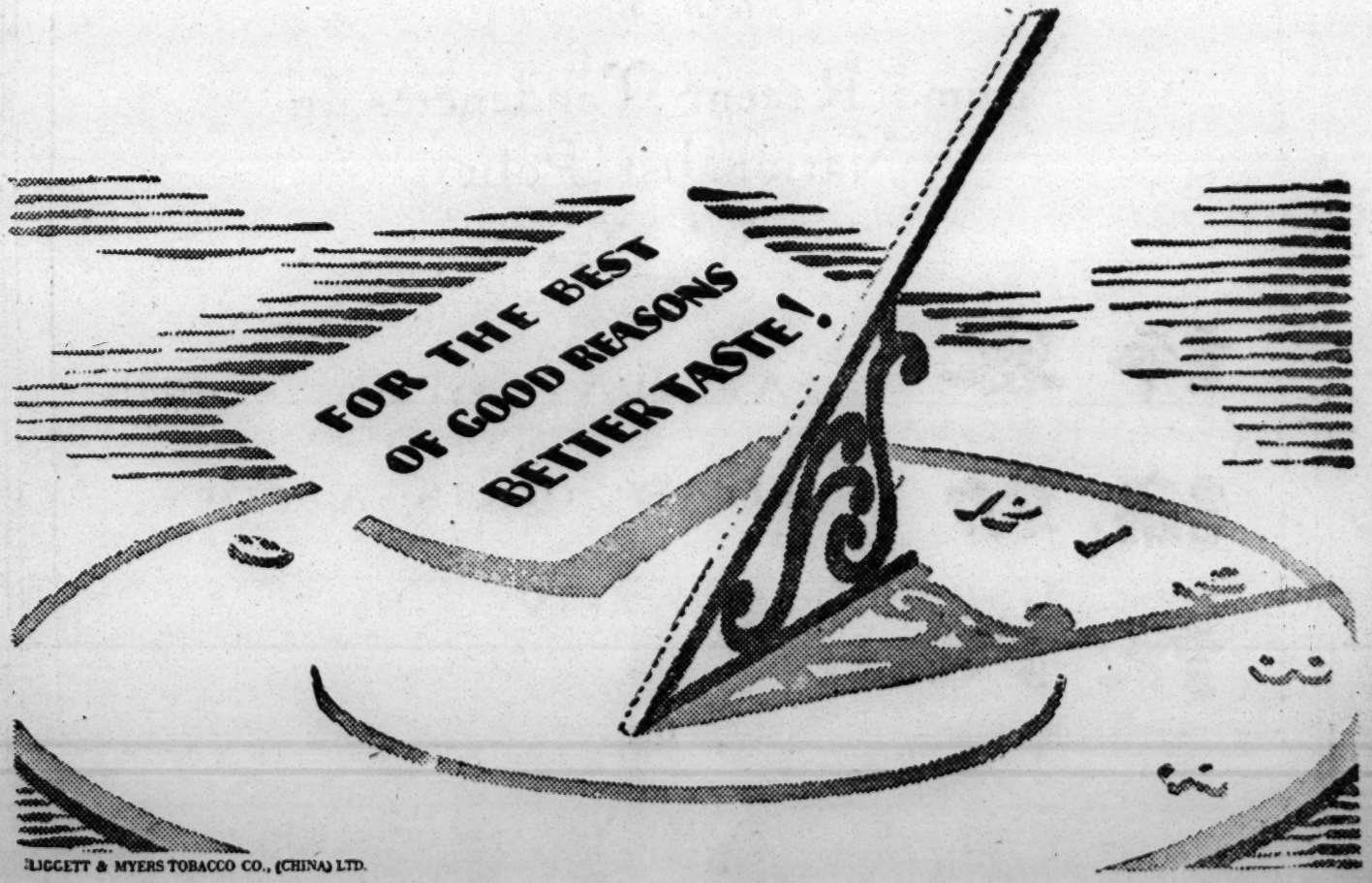

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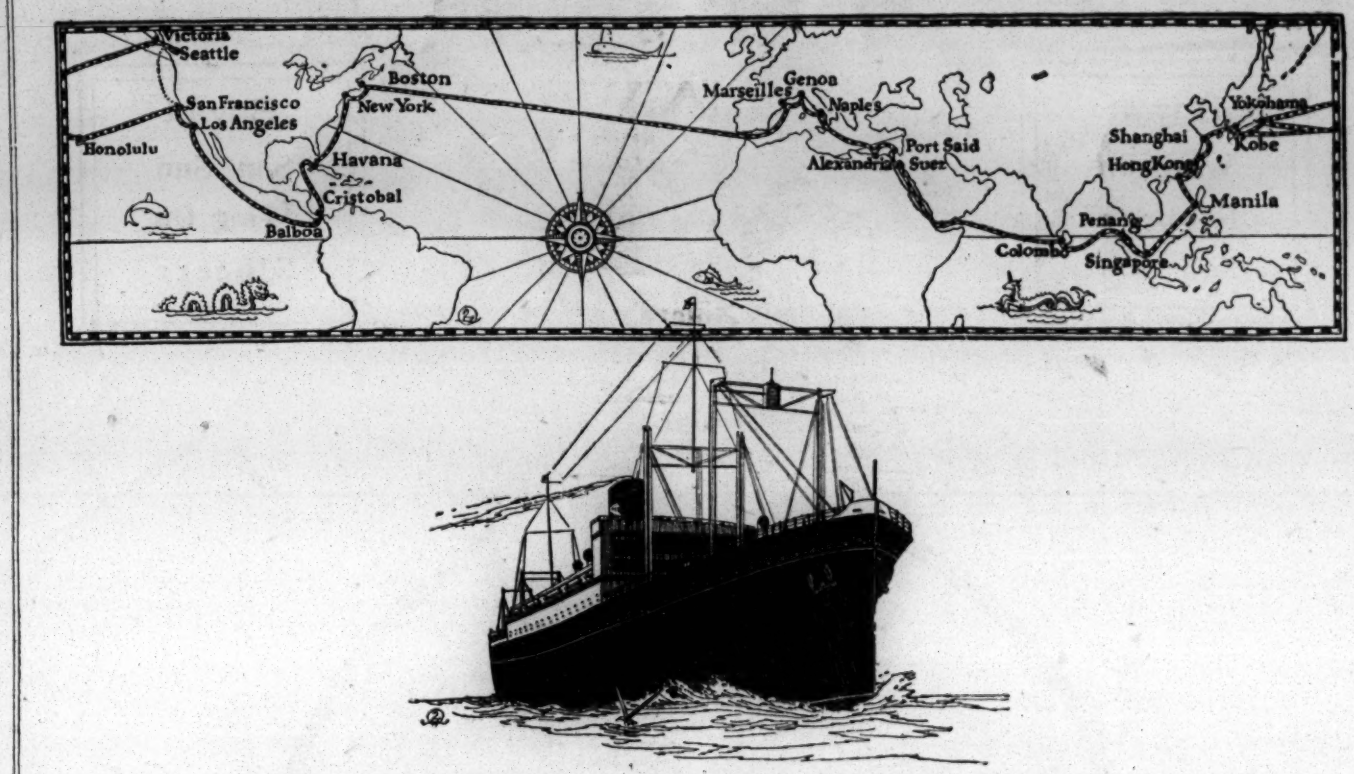

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER BRUNO SCHWARTZ (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) WM. STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin)
H. P. SHASTRI SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai)
LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

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HAS AMERICA DECIDED TO "GO IT ALONE?"

MANY Britishers in China profess to see significance in two recent developments of American policy toward China which are alleged to indicate a tendency on the part of the United States to again assume a position of leadership in Oriental diplomacy. These recent developments were MacMurray's settlement of the Nanking incident and Admiral Bristol's reported refusal to exchange salutes with the Canton Government in accordance with the recent precedent set by the British at Hongkong. In the case of the settlement of the Nanking incident, the British actually instituted their negotiations ahead of the American Minister, but something happened to delay the British negotiations. In the meantime Mr. MacMurray, upon definite instructions from Washington, arrived on the scene and apparently without waiting for the British and Japanese to unscramble their complications with the Chinese, went ahead and settled the Nanking incident. If one would judge from the attitude of the British press, particularly such newspapers at the "die-hard" *North China Daily News* and similar papers in Hongkong and Tientsin, the United States has "let the British down" on two points: first, by going ahead and reaching a settlement with the Nationalists; and second, by complying with Nanking's request in respect to a declaration on the subject of treaty revision. There is also considerable criticism of the United States for the American reply to the Nationalists in reference to the bombardment of Socony Hill.

DETAILED information is not yet available regarding the recent development at Canton wherein Admiral Mark L. Bristol is alleged to have refused to follow the British precedent in exchanging salutes with the Canton Government. According to an *Associated Press* dispatch from Canton appearing in the *Manila Bulletin* on March 31, Admiral Bristol abandoned a proposed official visit to Canton rather than exchange salutes with the local Canton Government which might have been interpreted by the Cantonese officials as implying American recognition of the Canton Government. The *Associated Press* report stated that Admiral Bristol had originally intended to take the flagship Pittsburgh and a group of American destroyers on a visit to Canton, but when he learned that the Chinese officials in control of Canton were expecting an official salute of seventeen guns, similar to the recent British action, the Admiral cancelled his original plans and proceeded to Canton with members of his staff in a purely private capacity. As stated, the details of the incident are not known, but it is report-

ed that Admiral Bristol considered the request of the Cantonese officials for an official salute to be contrary to America's policy of absolute neutrality in the Chinese situation and that the Chinese were fully convinced of his wisdom when the matter had been explained to them following the Admiral's visit to Canton where opportunity was affarded for him to meet the officials personally for a conference. Admiral Bristol was of course exactly right in his action at Canton for America's position in respect to Canton is radically different from Britain's position. British diplomacy in respect to Canton is largely dictated by the British crown colony of Hongkong. The long period of misunderstanding which has prevailed in the relations of Hongkong and Canton has been disastrous to British commercial interests in South China; hence the British have been most anxious to settle their troubles in South China, which was evidenced in the recent visit of Sir Miles Lampson to Canton and the later exchange of visits between Gen. Li Chi-sum and Sir Cecil Clementi.

OWING to their general nervousness over the Chinese situation it is possible that the British are unduly apprehensive regarding these recent developments in American policy toward China. If these developments mean that the United States is now going to assume a position of leadership in diplomatic dealings with China, the British should be the first to give approval, for America's detached position in reference to China enables the United States to go ahead and do things which the British are unable to do. It is reported on pretty good authority that the British Minister Sir Miles Lampson, was personally desirous of coming to an understanding with the Nationalists somewhat along the lines of the American understanding, but that reactionary British interests in China and in London had sufficient influence to block him. The two things which are reported to have delayed the British negotiations for a settlement of the Nanking incident, were the Nationalist demand for an apology for the firing on Nanking and the Nationalist demand for a renewed declaration on the treaty situation. The British may be perfectly correct in their contention that the declaration on the treaty situation has no place in the settlement of the Nanking incident, but in refusing to comply with the Nationalist request, the British have prejudiced their own position in trying to reach an understanding with the Nationalists. The demands of the Nationalists for an apology for the Nanking firing and a statement on the treaty situation were largely inspired by domestic political exigencies, the officials of the Nanking Government desiring to have something to offset criticism among their own people who are opposed to making any concessions to the foreigners unless balanced with equal concessions on the foreign side. The Nanking Government wants to be on good terms with the foreigners, particularly at this time when they are making plans for renewing the drive against the Peking dictator, Marshal Chang Tso-ling. The statements of responsible officials of the British Government from Sir Austen Chamberlain down, indicate that Britain is desirous of assisting the Nationalists in every legitimate way possible. Therefore, why the criticism of America for going ahead and doing something *first* which the British really want to do, but which their own reactionary interests are able to prevent them from doing? Looking at the situation from the American side there should be general gratification that the American Government has again taken the lead and done something. For the past two years the United States has been drifting along in the wake of European and Japanese diplomacy, an unenviable situation, which has had its reaction in the discord and petty squabblings which have developed in the American communities in China. If America will now wake up and take an active hand in diplomatic dealings with China it will be better for all parties concerned, the Americans, the Chinese and especially the British.

A MEMORIAL FOR SUN YAT-SEN IN HONOLULU!

ACCORDING to an article appearing in a Chinese magazine known as the *Universal Chinese Review* published in Honolulu a movement has been started in that city to erect a memorial to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "father" of the Chinese Nationalist movement, the article stating that the movement for a memorial was started at a meeting held on the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun, on March 12. The meeting was attended by a number of Chinese residents of Honolulu and in addition there were present Mr. Alexander Hume Ford of the Pan-Pacific Association, Bishop Restarick and a number of others interested in the subject. The form which the memorial is to take was left to a committee of Chinese and Americans, but among the suggestions was the establishment of a Pan-Pacific University to be named after Dr. Sun. Perhaps the most interesting phase of the meeting was the attendance of a number of persons who were classmates of Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he was a student at Iolani College in Honolulu. Wm. Kwai Fong Yap, who is connected with the University of Hawaii stated that he assisted Dr. Sun in 1895 in the formation of a Chinese company of cadets in Honolulu, the training ground being the yard of Dr. Frank Damon, one of the prominent residents of the city. Mr. Eben P. Low, a Chinese official in Honolulu, who was a classmate of Dr. Sun's at Iolani College in 1878, also delivered an address reviewing the life of Dr. Sun when he was a resident of the Hawaiian Islands. Bishop Restarick, who was also acquainted with Dr. Sun, reviewed the boyhood days of the Chinese leader, saying: "Dr. Sun Yat-sen was an unselfish man of vision and great ability. He may have made mistake and left enemies but he was a great man of merit and spirit. There are men here today probably who believed in other forms of government than that which Sun Yat-sen advocated for China, but everyone must admire and respect him. I have great respect for the memory and admiration for the person of Sun Yat-sen." Mr. Alexander Hume Ford in his address said, "Dr. Sun like Woodrow Wilson made enemies, but a man who does not make enemies, often makes nothing else. Let us now go forward and carry on some of his ideals which did not belong to China alone but to the Pan-Pacific area."

HOW TO BE ABLE TO DETECT A BOLSHEVIK!

MR. Rodney Gilbert, energetic Peking correspondent and "Bolshie-sleuth" of the *North-China Daily News* tells us how to detect the so-called "Red agents of Moscow" who are, in his opinion scattered all over the Chinese map conducting plots with the object of returning to power. In a dispatch appearing in the *N. C. D. N.* on Friday, April 6, Mr. Gilbert tells us how to detect these sinister agents of Sovietdom. "They always frequent the movies," Mr. Gilbert whispers, "the genuine Bolshevik, of whatever breed or standing, can no more resist the lure of the movies than the wild denizens of the forest and jungle can resist the call of the salt lick." Therefore, if one would spot these secret agents of discord in China, go to the movies and there you will find them! But how to

pick them out? Hist! Mr. Gilbert is going to tell us, so listen closely: "They are pretty well limited to the professional type, the type of the southern European barber or sleek pawnbroker's assistant, the flashy, overdressed, hard young criminal type, and the woolly moujik type." Also Mr. Gilbert tells us that they are likely to be seen in company with older Bolsheviks who have already been spotted and are under surveillance. He also tells us that "Reds consort with one another in public much more frequently than might be supposed." Mr. Gilbert informs the readers of the *N. C. D. N.* that he obtained this information confidentially from "one who knows," supposedly from some person in Peking who makes it his business to "shadow the Bolshies" and trace them to their secret haunts, Well, the next time we go to the movies, we are going to try out Mr. Gilbert's instructions and see exactly how many Bolshies we can spot in the audience. Those who look like "pawnbroker's assistants" are said to be the most dangerous, so if we find one we are going to grab him quick and march him right over to the Municipal Building and turn him over to Mr. Fessenden. In the meantime we are wondering just what it is some of the Peking correspondents drink that makes them send such bunk to the Shanghai newspapers!

WHY HE WAS A "DIE-HARD"

SOMETIME ago a prominent foreigner, for many years a resident of one of the China ports, died and passed on to the place which God has set aside for "die-hards." When the man's estate was settled up his friends were greatly surprised to find that he had amassed a considerable fortune, considerably more than he might have been expected to store up in the ordinary course of a supposedly moderate income. Since the man had occupied a sort of official position, his home government made an investigation and found that this foreigner had taken advantage of his position to "clean-up" a considerable sum of money on the side, so to speak. In other words, or rather to use a Chinese expression, this foreigner had become quite an expert on "squeeze" and many a Chinese and foreign firm had been compelled to contribute, otherwise there might have been danger of incurring his displeasure. Well, the man is dead now and his private "squeeze" has been abolished. And since he has gone to his reward, we have no intention whatever of mentioning his name, or embarrassing his relatives. But all through this foreigner's life in the Far East he was a bitter opponent of Chinese aspirations. If there were resolutions to be passed opposing treaty revision, or resolutions favoring armed intervention, this man's support could always be depended upon. He was a leader in his foreign community and a "die-hard" among "die-hards." Anybody suggesting a more liberal point of view in Sino-foreign relations was always put down and labeled a Bolshevik in this man's opinion. Well, he has gone to his reward and the abuses for which he was responsible have been abolished. We do not wish to suggest by implication that all "die-hards" are inspired by motives which apparently inspired this man in the amassing of his fortune on the China coast, but recent developments have tended to shed considerable light on the motives which inspired his "die-hard" attitude.

The Question of Chinese Representation on the Council

THE elements of necessity and face apparently were both present in the compromise arrangement which has been announced for Chinese representation in the administration of the International Settlement. The Chinese agree to accept the three seats on the Council which were offered in 1925, but at the same time the Council agrees for six other Chinese to have places on the various administrative committees of the local municipal administration. This means that nine Chinese will be represented in the government of the city, although only three will actually sit on the Council. When the Chinese turned down the three seats which were offered in 1925, they immediately began an agitation for nine places in order to enjoy equality with the foreigners. The agreement which has just been reached is therefore a compromise which is expected to save face all around. The Chinese can say that they won their point and obtained nine places upon the administrative body of the Settlement, while the Council can say that it also won its point and induced the Chinese to accept the three seats which were offered in 1925. The Chinese Ratepayers Association has accepted the compromise plan as an *interim* arrangement and it is announced that the Council will bring the matter before the foreignratepa yers at the annual meeting which is scheduled for April 18. The Council will also reintroduce a resolution to admit Chinese to the parks on an equaltity with foreigners.

The foregoing arrangement is of value as a beginning only and as such probably will receive the support of the foreign ratepayers at the annual meeting next week. A perusal of the correspondence which passed between the Chairman of the Council, Mr, S, Fessenden, and the Chinese Ratepayers Association, as well as a study of the discussions which took place at the meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, indicates that the foreigners and Chinese are not thinking along parallel lines. For example, the translation of the letter which the Chinese Ratepayers sent to the Council reiterates the demands of the Chinese for representation on a basis of taxes paid into the Municipal Treasury. The Association "regards the present arragement as an *interim* arrangement only and considers that an increase of six in the number of seats on the Council itself should be effected in the shortest possible time." The Association also suggests that there should immediately be appointed a "senior Chinese executive" in the Secretariat of the Council and in the police and other departments and also that "Chinese should be liberally placed in other responsible positions in order that the spirit of cooperation may be given due effect and in order that all misunderstandings may be removed and prevented." Then on top of this the Association recommands that immediate steps be take to appoint a majority of Chinese members on the Chinese educational committee; that 20 percent of the local municipal revenues should be devoted to Chinese education and finally that Chinese should be appointed to responsible executive positions in the four municipal schools for Chinese in the Settlement. In Mr. Fessenden's letter acknowledging the Chinese decision to accept the three seats on the Council and the six additional places on the Council's various committees, he declares that the "Council quite appreciates the demand for increased representation and expresses the hope that the cooperation of the Chinese "will lead to an increase in the number of Chinese members of the Council." He also states that the Council has given

consideration to the matter of placing Chinese in executive positions in the local government and also to the matter of increased facilities for Chinese education, "but consideration of these subjects *in extenso* is being held in abeyance until such time as the authorized Chinese members of the Council take their seats."

The Chinese reaction in regard to the settlement of the controversy with the Council on the question of Chinese representation was indicated at the meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers when the compromise agreement was approved. Mr. Yu Ya-ching, local ship-owner and for many years a leader in the fight for Chinese representation in the administration of the Settlement in the course of an address called attention to numerous incidents in the relations of Chinese and foreigners which he believed might have been avoided had the Chinese possessed a voice in the government of the foreign area. The first incident which he referred to was in 1897 when residents of the Settlement from Ningpo opposed the demands of the foreign authorities for the removal of a Chinese mortuary. A strike was declared and some fifteen Chinese were killed by the French police. In 1905 there were the so-called Mixed Court riots resulting from the arrest of a Chinese woman accused of being an abductor. The Mixed Court was attacked by a mob. Later in the same year there was further trouble resulting from the killing of a Chinese by a Russian marine. In June 1918 there was serious trouble in Shanghai as a result of police interference with a strike which Chinese in Shanghai declared in sympathy with students in Peking who had attacked the Anfu politicians for "selling out the country to Japan," in exchange for the Nishihara loans. In 1919 there was further trouble resulting from an increase in Municipal taxes and an attempt on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council to enact a byelaw licensing the local Chinese press and printing offices. In 1925 there were the May 30 incidents resulting from the killing of a Chinese laborer by the Japanese in one of the local Japanese cotton mills and the killing of several Chinese students and laborers by Municipal police at the Louza police station. The general strike which was declared at that time lasted for 27 days and caused enormous losses to Chinese and foreigners alike. Finally there was the tax-strike of last year, 1927, which was declared by the Chinese merchants and property-owners on account of an increase in municipal taxes which was voted by the foreign ratepayers without reference to the wishes of the Chinese tax-payers who own most of the land in the Settlement. In addition to the foregoing address by Mr. Yu Ya-ching there were addresses by Mr. Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government and Mr. Chien Sung-sze, who represented the Mayor of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District. Mr. Tong emphasized the importance of Chinese representation on the Council, a matter which was of far reaching consequence in the relations of Chinese not only at Shanghai but all over the country. The Chinese representatives, in Mr. Tong's opinion, were obligated to work for the interests of the Chinese community; they must be prepared to make sacrifices and learn how to deal efficiently with foreigners and finally they must not be "figureheads." Also of interest in this connection was a report in the Chinese newspapers telling of a statement which recently was issuedby the so-called Budget Investigation Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers Association which severely criticised the Shanghai Municipal Council for its expenditures on the municipal orchestra which was termed "superfluous and needless as the band is not indispensable to the entire body of the residents." The committee urged more expenditure on Chinese education and severely criticised retirement allowances which the Council had made for certain municipal officials who were discharged from service as a result of the May 30 incidents of 1925. In this connection the report stated, "it is already good enough for these men to have left the service unpunished." The Chinese Budget Committee also recommended equality for the Chinese on the local police force, active participation of the Chinese in the various municipal departments. Finally there was a declaration that, "in view of the high salaries paid to foreigners, traveling expenses, retirement gratuities, etc., the Committee believes that some of the posts can easily be filled by Chinese who would cost the Council much less money."

The new arrangement is undoubtedly the most important political event that has occurred in the history of the International Settlement since its establishment more than three-quarters of a century ago, with the possible exception of the decision to admit Chinese to residence in the foreign area which was due to the action of an American Consul somewhere around 1860. The introduction of Chinese Councillors definitely marks the end of a policy which the International Settlement had followed with very considerable success up until this time, or at least until the occurrence of the May 30 incidents of 1925. This policy consisted of quietly going ahead—without any real authority as was shown during the course of the Judicial Enquiry to investigate the May 30 incident—and maintaining absolute foreign domination. The Municipality's attitude towards the Chinese in general was something like this: "Don't forget that this is a foreign settlement. Be glad you have the opportunity to live in it. If you want to live here and accept our regulations and pay our taxes (and incidentally escaping the taxes levied by your own government) you are quite welcome, but you shall accept absolutely our way of doing things. You are not to have any voice in the management of the Settlement. Besides you are to keep quiet if you don't like the way things are going. If you want to do any 'speechifying,' go outside the Settlement somewhere."

The policy as outlined above, so conistently pursued for half a century, is now definitely at an end. Let us review a few details of that policy. It was stated above that it was a tenet of Municipal policy to maintain absolute foreign domination in the Settlement. Not only that, but there was a steady campaign to extend that domination beyond Settlement limits. The principal means of attack on Chinese sovereignty beyond Settlement limits was to build roads out into Chinese territory, radiating something like the spokes of a wheel. The roads having been once secured, various kinds of pressure were brought to bear so that all properties having frontage on the road had to pay Municipal taxes and licenses. The method of securing the roads was a very clever one, but for that very reason all the more exasperating to Chinese public opinion. Day in and day out the Municipality would dangle before the Chinese property owners the bait that if they would allow a road to be opened through their properties (land taken to be paid for handsomely of course) their adjoining properties would greatly increase in value. In most cases the Chinese property owners succumbed. Every new road naturally meant further Municipal jurisdiction beyond Settlement limits. It was a process which very greatly wounded the *amour propre* of the Chinese public, particularly the younger generation. The mere fact that thus roads were built, from which the Chinese benefitted as much as anybody and which otherwise would not have been built, in no wise lessened the exasperation of patriotic Chinese.

For many years one might say that it has been the policy of the International Settlement at Shanghai to more Chinese to live in it. The more Chinese that induce came here, the more the properties would rise in value and the more the amount of taxes that could be collected. What the Municipal authorities seemed to have in mind was to build up a vast administrative machine. It is the same idea that is being pursued by the Japanese in Manchuria namely to make residence for the Chinese attractive and thus provide some well paid jobs for administrative officials. All this was being done with the aid of power derived from the taxpayers of the various countries of the world, and from which local foreign residents drew most of the benefit. So long as the Chinese were quiescent matters just drifted along, but during the last few years Chinese public opinion has become very articulate, and the Chinese populace generally has shown a disposition to use, and in fact has used, violent methods to show its displeasure at existing conditions. The result has been that the cost of maintaining Shanghai's special status in the face of Chinese public opinion, has begun to be a real burden to the taxpayers of various foreign countries, particularly the British, and it was doubtless a fear that such assistance from abroad might not be forthcoming in the event of a future crisis that induced the Municipality two years ago to take seps towards conciliating Chinese public opinion, by offering to the Chinese seats for three Councillors. The Chinese at the time were not willing to accept so small a concession and have in the interim been insistent for the appointment of nine Councillors, the same number as the foreigners have. The arrangement come to does not on the surface meet the Chinese wishes, but it comes very close to doing so, for it will be noted the total number of Chinese having a voice in the management of Municipal affairs is nine. Besides the Chinese Ratepayers Association is careful to make it clear that it considers the present arrangement merely temporary, and is already asking that the number of Chinese councillors should be increased to six in the near future.

The details of the agreement and also an exposition of the views of the two sides, is contained in the letters exchanged between the Municipal Council and the Chinese Ratepayers Association. Said letters read as follows:

(From the Chinese Ratepayers Association to the Shanghai Municipal Council)

(Translation.)

Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1928.

S. Fessenden, Esq.,
Chairman,
Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,—With a view to effecting the removal of various causes of misunderstanding and friction in the near future as well as the immediate present, and with a view to manifesting a sincere desire for co-operation, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, our Chairman, and Mr. Li Ming, Chairman of our Budget Committee, pursuant to the policy of equality of treatment as the basic principle for the solution of outstanding problems, take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of our Association and of placing before you certain suggestions for your sympathetic consideration:

Seats for Chinese Councillors

The Association still considers the number of seats for Chinese on the Council should be determined by the amount of taxes paid into the Municipal Treasury. But as an indication of the sincere desire for co-operation on the part of this Association under present circumstances, a ***modus vivendi*** based on discussions that have taken place between the Association and the Council should be adopted in the form of adding six seats on the Council's Committees to the original offer of three seats on the Council itself, making a total of nine seats in all. This arrangement should be carried out at once.

The Association regards this arrangement as an ***interim*** arrangement only, and considers that an increase of six in the number of seats on the Council itself should be effected in the shortest possible time. In the meantime it is understood that the functions and treatment of the six Chinese Committee Members will be in all respects similar to those of other members of the said Committees.

Chinese in the Secretariat and other Departments

The Association considers that in order to assist in the administration of the various departments of the Council there should be at least a Chinese senior executive respectively in the Secretariat, Police Department and other Departments in the Service. Chinese should also be liberally placed in other responsible positions in order that the spirit and principle of co-operation may be given due effect and in order that all misunderstandings may be removed and prevented.

Chinese and Chinese Education

The Association considers that the Chinese Education Committee should be composed principally of Chinese Members and that, in principle, the appropriation for Chinese education should be fixed on a basis of 20 per cent of the total municipal revenue. But in order not to render the present budget unworkable, the Association suggests that the appropriations to be made should consist of the orignal allotment plus the amount that will cover the minimum requirements for the extension of education among the Chinese residents. This Association will be glad to assist in the appointment of suitable Chinese as members of the Chinese Education Committee. With a view to meeting the educational requirements of Chinese pupils and to facilitating the future administration of the educational institutions, from the next term onward the Association considers that Chinese should be appointed to various responsible executive positions in the four municipal public schools for Chinese.

In placing these suggestions before you we have been actuated by the motive of sincere desire for the advent of close Sino-foreign co-operation in all municipal enterprises, and we hope that in the interest of the residents of this Settlement and in the interest of the development of Sino-foreign trade relations you will see your way to do the necessary for the expeditious fulfilment of the wishes of this Association as embodied in this letter, bearing in mind that we are engaged in a movement in which we voice the sentiments of the Chinese ratepayers in particular and the Chinese community in general.

Yours faithfully,
Yu Ya-ching, Chairman
S. S. Fung, Vice-Chairman
C. C. Chao,
K. H. Lin,
C. C. Woo.
Li Ming, Chairman of the Budget Committee.
Members Executive Committee Chinese Ratepayers' Associasion.

(Reply of the Council)

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1926.

Yu Ya-ching, Esq.,
Chairman,
Chinese Ratepayers Association.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date in connection with the questions of Chinese representation on the Council, the employment of Chinese in senior positions in the Municipal Service and the education of Chinese in the Settlement.

The Council notes with satisfaction your views as to the desirability of filling the three existing vacancies for Chinese Councillors at once, and hereby confirms our arrangement for the selection of six Chinese gentlemen, in addition to the three Councillors, as members of the various Council's Committees. As already stated in conversation with yourself, the functions and treatment of the Chinese Committee members would be similar to those of the other members of the said Committees.

As regards the view expressed in the third paragraph of your letter, the Council quite appreciates the point that, with the full co-operation of the Chinese, the proposed arrangement will, in the ordinary course of events, lead to an increase in the number of Chinese members of the Council.

As regards the other points mentioned in your letter, I have the honor to state that the Council has already given preliminary consideration both to the appointment of Chinese to senior positions in its service and to the question of increased educational facilities for the Chinese; but consideration of these subjects *in extenso* is being held in abeyance until such time as the authorized Chinese members of the Council take their seats.

I have the honor, etc:,
S. Fessenden,
Chairman.

Shall The Missionaries Renounce Their Citizenship?

BY WILLIAM R. JOHNSON

The following article by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson was sent to the China Weekly Review and the Christian Century of Chicago for simultaneous publication. The author of the article is Principal of the Nanchang Academy of Nanchang, Kiangsi Province. He is now at his home in the United States on leave.

WE are now far enough away from the Nanking incident so that its immediate causes and the sequence of events have become clear. It is therefore possible to reach conclusions as to what are the political implications and what bearing these may have upon missionary problems and policies. One Mission board is asking its missionaries to renounce their right to call upon their government for protection in similar cases; and this question is up for consideration before many if not all of the mission boards. So important are the issues involved, that the subject should have the most careful consideration of all concerned. It will be well worth while therefore to review in some detail the events and issues of the Nanking incident.

For many months prior to March, 1927, the relationship between Borodin, leader of the communists among the Chinese Nationalists, on the one hand, and General Chiang Kai-shek, on the other, had been very much strained. Three times General Chiang had attempted to arrest Borodin and to expel him from China, but had been prevented by Wang Ching-wei and others of the party leaders, who insisted that Borodin's advice and help was indispensable. It was General Chiang's custom to address his officers publicly once each week on matters of party or governmental policy. On March fifteenth, at his headquarters at Nanchang, General Chiang addressed such a meeting where, before an audience said to have numbered two thousand officers, he denounced Borodin as a menace to the Revolution.

Nationalists Followed Soviet Precedents

In the Nationalist armies, a civilian official accompanied each military officer, holding equal rank. The approval of these civilian officials, respectively, was necessary to make the orders of the military officers binding. These civil officials were generally trained propagandists, and many of them, as well as some of the military officials, were communists, bound together by oath in secret organization, and sworn to obey their superiors under any and all conditions. In this, as in most other matters of political organization, the Nationalists, followed the precedents of Soviet Russia. Through this organization, the Russians were able to exercise effective control in matters of moment.

The open break caused by General Chiang's denunciation of Borodin had long been anticipated by both sides. Shortly after the arrival of the Nationalists and their overwhelming defeat of General Sun Chuan-fang in the early autumn of 1926, we at Nanchang had learned that theCommunists were carefully grooming General Tan Shang-tzi to supersede General Chiang when the break should come. As early as January 1927, I learned that General Chiang planned to break openly with the Communists as soon as Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces were taken. His speech of the fifteenth of March was made just on the eve of the fall of Nanking and the expulsion of General Sun from his five Provinces. It will be seen therefore that the break had been long in preparation.

Events at Nanking on March twenty-fourth, revealed how desperate were General Chiang's opponents, for the Nanking incident was their reply to his open defiance nine days earlier. By a general massacre of foreigners at Nanking, they planned to discredit him both with the Powers and with the Chinese generally, and to involve China in war with the Powers. The plot was carried out by some 1000 soldiers of the Sixth Army under their officers of the lower ranks, and by civilians who had been secretly organized within the city of Nanking while the northern forces were still in control there. Fourteen, including the president and vice-president, of the thirty-one members of the executive committee of this civilian organization were students in a Christian school.

Servants and Students Frustrate Plotters

The complete carrying out of their designs was effectively prevented by the action of servants, students, friends and neighbors in the first hours, and later by the fire of the British and American gunboats, which placed an effective barrage around the Standard Oil Company's residence thus insuring the escape of the Consul and a large group of foreigners who had assembled there. The shell-fire, though confined practically to the open country immediately surrounding the residence where a score or more Nationalists soldiers of those then engaged in an attack on the residence were killed, had the immediate effect of restoring a semblance of order throughout the city, and, with threats of further action if necessary, secured the release of all the foreigners then held or hiding throughout the city. It is to be noted that the Nationalist soldiers engaged were the vanguard of the attacking army, that the outrage was perpetrated by them in the absence of officers of high command and that during the time of the attacks there was no real governmental authority functioning in the city, except the minor military officials, who of course should be held responsible for the action of their men, and these were either powerless or unwilling to give protection to foreigners. (If officers of high command were in the city, as some believe, they were not functioning in so far as giving due protection to foreigners are concerned, which, for the purpose of this article amounts to the same thing.)

General Chiang Kai-shek immediately took vigorous action. Though denying that Nationalist headquarters had anything to do with the plot, he announced that his goverment must accept responsibility for the damage done, that his government would pay indemnities, and that the perpetrators would be punished. Shortly after, a considerable part of the Sixth Army was surrounded and disarmed between Nanking and Chingkiang, and General Cheng Chien with the remnants of that Army fled to Hankow. Numerous communists were shot for participation in the outrage, including both military and civilian, the latter including the student president of the civilian organization. Some of the indemities have already been paid. Recently the Nanking government has exonerated General Cheng Chien for complicity in the plot, and announced that it has documentary evidence that one Liu Tsu-hong, who at the time was chief of the Political Bureau of the Sixth Army, was the responsible authority within the Sixth Army who was involved.

American Government Prevents Sanctions

On seemingly good authority, it is stated that certain powers urged that reprisals should be taken immediately, these to include denial of the use of the Yangtsze River to Nationalists and the destruction of the Hanyang Arsenal, these measures to be executed by the assembled foreign warships. If these reports are correct, the attitude of the American government prevented the execution of these sanctions.

For the correct understanding of the issues involved, let me by the exercise of a little imagination transfer the scene elsewhere. Let us suppose that during the Boston police strike, there had been a complete collapse not only of the city government, but also of the state and of the national government, so that no American govermental agency had been in a position to function during the strike. Let us suppose that there had been a French gunboat lying in Boston Harbor and that a French residence in that city, where numerous foreigners had assembled for safety, was beseiged by a mob made up mostly or entirely of the striking policemen led by their own officers, and that these had been roused to strong anti-foreign feeling and were engaged in firing on the dwelling. Let us suppose that at this juncture the French gunboat had opened killing thirty or forty of the armed police engaged, landed marines and rescued the foreigners, and that France should then await the action of the American Government in restoring order and in agreeing to the usual indemnities. This statement of an imaginary case, I believe, correctly portrays the essential elements in the case of Nanking, and, if kept in mind, will help to make obvious the following conclusions.

Bombardment Was Necessary

First: In firing on the mob and rescuing the foreigners, the foreign governments not only took the most effective means, but the only means, of rescuing the foreigners concerned. They also in every way served the best interests of the foreign governments, and of China as well. If there be any doubt of this, let us consider a moment the alternative. Without this interference, humanly speaking, there can be no doubt the party at the Stand Oil Company's residence would have been overwhelmed and many if not all of the inmates killed, and in all probability there must have resulted much heavier loss of life among the scores of other foreigners throughout the city. Undoubtedly such a massacre would have produced such a feeling of horror and resentment throughout the civilized world as would have compelled the United States to join the other Powers in exacting sanctions. Such actions would have precipitated a crisis certainly more serious than the Boxer uprising, for it is well known that throughout the Nationalists armies, there were multitudes of young bloods, whose heads were turned with their unbroken records of victories, and who so believed their own propaganda that they felt themselves quite capable of conducting war against the foreigners. Moreover, had war been precipitated, it seems reasonable to suppose that Russia would have joined China, and in that event all the great powers would have been brought

into the conflict.

Second: The action of the warships was such as will ever redound to the credit of the navies concerned, and China herself owes a debt of gratitude to them for having saved her from the disgrace of having scores of foreigners, to whom she owed protection, killed on her own soil by her own people. Many Chinese realize this. The action of General Chiang would indicate that he understands this fully.

Third: When we realize that the naval action was confined to efforts to save, and when these events are considered in connection with the restraint of the Powers in that they did not exact sanctions, we must conclude that we have here a different functioning of warships from that usually known as the "gunboat policy" whereby various Powers seek to enforce a system of commercial and industrial exploitation, whether under the guise of treaty enforcement or not. In taking this restrained action, the navies of the United States and Great Britain did no more than any nation would be justified in doing, under the recognized principles of international law, in order to protect their citizens in any part of the world.

Object of Attack Was Political

Fourth: In so far as missionaries were involved, their status as missionaries was purely incidental. The attack was on all foreigners who were citizens or subjects of powers having "unequal treaties" with China (generally in all present difficulties in China Germans, Austrians, and Russians until very recently, and other "nontreaty" foreigners are undisturbed.) It was an effort instigated by Communists to involve China, and particularly their more conservative Nationalist associates (opponents,) in war with the Powers. The object of the attack therefore was overwhelmingly political.

Fifth: When we consider what would have been the inevitable consequences of failure on the governments concerned to render protection to their citizens or subjects, we most seriously doubt the wisdom of any missionary refusing to avail himself of his full rights to such protection under any similar circumstances. One can hardly believe that the reaction of horror on the part of the civilized world, and the consequent demand for reprisal, would be any less, if a large body of missionaries or other foreigners were to be killed through failure of governments to take suitable action even though such foreigners had previously signed statements that they did not wish any action to be taken in their defense. The guilt of the plotters would be no less, and the feelings of outraged humanity would be none the less genuine and insistent on redress, because of the peaceable and pacifist attitude of the victims. Rather would not the demands for redress be augmented by these circumstances?

The Precedent of Paul

Sixth: Under such circumstances as prevailed at Nanking on March 24, 1927, and under such circumstances as frequently recur in China under present conditions, it is desirable that foreign governments should continue to give such protection to their citizens and subjects as is under international law permissible in any country in the world. It is hardly therefore to be supposed that much is to be gained through the renunciation of the right to such protection on the part of missionaries as they return to their posts. Rather is it not true that just as Paul was spared both suffering and disgrace by appeal to his Roman citizenship, so by the reasonable use of his foreign citizenship, the missionary may make that citizenship serve not only the best interests of himself and of his own nations, but also the best interests of the nation to which he goes as well.

In the above discussions we have sought to show that the proposed surrender by the missionary of his rights to the protection of his home government, is fraught with grave injustice to all concerned, and that the method proposed by an American foreign mission board to its missionaries, is hardly the method that should be taken to accomplish the purpose in mind. We assume that purpose is to disassociate the missionary and the missionary enterprise, in the minds of the Chinese from the policies of the Powers as embodied in the China treaties and more or less forcibly carried out for the commercial and industrial exploitation of China. The desirability of accomplishing that purpose is unquestioned, but this method of accomplishing that end is hardly calculated to bring such a result.

If it be urged that the question has not been discussed from the viewpoint of the Christians of China, we need only call attention to the fact that there is no group in China more patriotic than the Christians. In showing that it is for the best interests of China that missionaries as well as other foreigners be given such protection as they are entitled to in any part of the world, under the usual provisions of international law, the question is fully answered for the Chinese Christians. The writer knows numerous mature Christians who take this view.

44 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J., March 12, 1928.

Wen-sze King Succeeds Quo Tai-chi as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs

Acting under instructions from General Huang Fu, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai was taken over on April 5 by Wen-sze King from Quo Tai-chi, who has held the post since February, 1927.

W. S. King, the new appointee, is a native of Kashing, Chekiang, and was educated at Columbia University, of which he is a graduate. After graduation, he immediately entered the Chinese diplomatic service, having at various times held important positions in the Chinese Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, the League of Nations and the Washington Conference. Previous to his appointment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. King was a counsellor in foreign relations to the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai and concurrently a member of the Traiff-Revision Commission.

Quo-Tai-chi, the retiring Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania (B. S. 1911). Returning to China in 1912, he was appointed secretary to Li Yuan-hung, then Vice President with headquarters at Wuchang, where he also functioned as military governor of Hupeh. When Li Yuan-hung became president in 1916, Mr. Quo was appointed Chief English Secretary of the Presidential office. Later Mr. Quo served as Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When President Li resigned, Mr. Quo quit Peking and left for the South, and has since been allied with the opposition government.

Details of February Exports From Whole of China to U.S.A.

Statistics compiled by the American Consulate General at Shanghai covering exports to the United States from the whole of China for the month of February show a total of just under twelve million dollars, the exact figures being $11,956,326. These figures are American gold as are all other figures mentioned in this article. Goat skin exports showed up very well with a total of $734,508 as also did squirrel skins with a total of $933,414. Other prominent fur exports were kolinsky, $565,858 and marmot, $363,134. A total export of sausage casing to a value of $127,125 shows that the demand for "hot dog envelopes" is still strong in the United States. More than twelve million pounds of peanut kernels, valued at just under seven hundred thousand dollars were exported during February—these in addition to about one-fourth as many whole peanuts. Linen embroideries totalled $118,259. Sheep's wool showed an export of $719,930 and silk products a total of $4,436,087. A comparatively small amount of antimony was exported during the month, less than a million pounds, as against more than three lmilion pounds during the previous month, of a value of $86,729.

Chinese Chamber Demands Chinese Language for Customs

The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has made a demand on the Nationalist government that the Chinese language, and not English, should be made the official language of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The Chamber points out that the English language has been the official language of the Customs service for seventy years owing to the fact that control of the Customs has been vested in foreigners. The Chamber urges as a reason for adopting the Chinese language the fact that the Chinese government plans to secure control of the Customs into its own hands in the near future; moreover, it is pointed out that the use of a foreign language by a Chinese government department is a reflection on the Chinese people.

Nanking University Continues Successful Under New Plan

The Nanking University has just closed a successful year, the first under the new plan, whereby the actual control of the University and the responsibility for the finances, is vested in a board of directors, a majority of whom must be Chinese, this being a provision of the Nationalist Board of Education's regulations. On the occasion of the first annual meeting recently, entertainment for the Board was provided by Ginling College, Nanking Christian Girls' School, and others. The total enrollment for the spring term of the University is 806

The three new Councillors are in the top row. They are: Pei Jung-sen, Yuan Li-tung and Chao Chin-ching. The other six are members of the advisory committee. middle row; Ling Kong-hou, Lee Ming, Chin Jung-ching: bottom row. D. M. Wong, D. S. Chen and Chien Lung-chao. *Picture from the Shanghai, "Times."*

Chinese Councillors and Committemen Elected

The election took place April 10 at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of three Chinese members to the Shanghai Municipal Council and six Chinese members of the various Municipal Committes. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association presided, supported by S. S. Fung, chairman of the Association and chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Prominent among those present was Dr. C. T. Wang, former chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association and now director-general of the Lunghai railway. Fifty-four out of a total of 84 members of the executive committee of the Association were present to vote.

The Councillors

The three Councillors elected are:

Tsu-yee Pei, (Pei June-sen) manager of the Bank of China since the promotion of Sung Han-chang to the position of managing director. Mr. Pei was a member of the Council's Budget Committee and is hon. treasurer of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee;

L. T. Yuan, (Yuan Li-tung) general manager of the Ningpo-Shaoshing S. N. Co. Mr. Yuan is a graduate of St. John's University, a director of the Ningpo Residents Association, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Chinese Shipowners Association and other organizations; he was at one time principal of the Ningpo Methodist college, and was a member of the first ChineseAdvisory Committee to the Shanghai Municipal Council;

S. U. Zau, (Chao Chin-ching) managing director of the Tung Yieh Land & Estate Co. and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Two years ago he was chairman of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and is a director in many other organizations. He is a director of the Bank of Labor and Agriculture of Shanghai and Paoshan and managing director of the China Industrial Corporation.

The Committemen

The following will serve on the muncipal committees:

K. H. Ling, managing director of the Chung Hua ExchangeBank;

Li Ming, managing director of the Chekiang Industrial Banking Corporation;

Ching Zung-ching, manager of the Foh Yu Native Bank;

M. D. Wong, manager of the Hsin Hua Banking Corporation;

D. S. Chen, a practising lawyer, and Acting Dean of the Comparative Law School (Soochow University);

Dr. Chien Lung-chang, a practising physician, and manager of the Ting Yang Kwan Provision Store.

Appalling Famine Conditions on Shantung-Chihli Border

Details of the pitiful conditions which exist in the famine-stricken districts on the Shantung-Chihli border are given in a recent issue of the Tsingtao *Sphere*. An investigator who made a tour on a bicycle of the villages of Pei Sze T'ou, Fang Er Cao, Pei Kuai Ch'u, Wang Chiu Lang Chai, Hsin Chuang, Pei Hsia Pu, Chin Er Chuang and Lu Chuang found certain conditions of an appalling nature common to all of them, although not in an equal degree. Generally speaking, it was an agricultural region, the crops had failed, and a part of the population had migrated in order to avoid starvation.

In the first-named village 200 out of 500 families had left. In some cases children and even wives had been sold for traveling expenses, the aged left behind to shift for themselves; the men having left for other parts to earn a living. The great majority of those who remain in the village are living on chaff and cotton seed, some having one meal a day, others one meal every two or three days. Others who had absolutely nothing went begging, but as there is practically nothing to be got by begging, absolute starvation stares them in the face. Many have already died of starvation and others are on the verge. Land and belongings are practically unsalable. The one marketable commodity is women and children. Boys are selling for something like $10, girls for from $10 to $30, and young women bring as much as $100 and more. Men from Shansi are to be found living in each inn of the village buying them up.

Conditions in the other villages are somewhat similar. Here the population for the greater part also subsists as best it can on chaff and cotton seed. The one commodity that is easily salable in all of them is humanity. In the village of Pei Hsia Pu over a hundred children have been sold, most of them girls at prices ranging from $7 to $30. Girls generally bring higher prices than boys.

The autumn crops have been a complete failure and millet, wheat and other grains cost double or even four times as much as last year, and the great majority of those whose crops have failed are unable to pay these prices. Chaff is selling at $2.40 a picul as against a dollar last year. The greatest increase has been in millet which last year sold for $2 a picul and now sells for $8.

Chinese Bureau of Statistics Publishes Summary of Strikes

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Commerce, of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, commenced on the first of the present year to publish a monthly summary of strikes. Among the details given are the cause of the strike, the number of workers involved, its duration, and the terms of settlement. The report for the month of March lists ten strikes. By far the most important strike that occurred during March was that of 4,500 males and 60,000 females and children, employed in the principal silk filatures in Shanghai. The workers went on strike for two days as a protest against the death of a worker in the Weu Wei Lung filature, who it is alleged was clubbed to death by a watchman. The case is pending in court.

The Nationalist Minister of the Interior Department

Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi (薛篤弼) (字子貞) who has just been appointed Minister of the Interior in the Nationalist Cabinet at Nanking, was born in 1889 and is a native of the Chieh district of Shansi Province. After completing his education at the Shansi Law College at Taiyuanfu in 1913, he went to Hunan were he served as district magistrate at Changteh. Later he served in similar positions at Hsienyang and Changan, Shensi province. He then went to Peking where he served as Vice-Minister in the Department of Justice; superintendent of the Hatamen octroi tax bureau; Vice-Minister of Interior and still later as Commander of the Defense Forces in the Metropolitan area. Recently he has served as Civil Governor of Kansu Province; Chairman of the Finance Committee attached to the headquarters of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang of the Kuominchun; member of the Committee for the Civil Government of Honan province and concurrently Commissioner of the Bureau of Finance; Commissioner of the Civil Bureau of the Honan Government and Acting Chairman of the Committee for the Civil Government of Honan Province. Mr. Hsueh's present address is care of the Ministry of Interior, Nationalist Government, Nanking.

Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi

Yenching Professor Speaks on China's Youth Movement

K. A. Huang, director of athletics at Yenching University, Peking, speaking on "Why I Went Into My Work," at a "World Friendship" banquet at the University of Missouri, on March 5, said: "The youth movement in China is the most fundamental thing that is going on there. China is in a ferment. The youth of China have in view, first, to create a new type of civilization. What seems to those of other countries to be chaos and confusion, is life to the people of China. We cannot get a new civilization unless we experiment. We are only doing more slowly what the other nations have done in the past.

"The need of China is able leadership. The leaders of today's movement are those from English and American colleges. They are molding the destiny and life of the Chinese nation. The finest thing I have seen in China is the American in a lower position, training the Chinese in the higher positions so that they may govern themselves. We of China love and appreciate what America is doing.

"China is in a ferment, but she is striving to come into her own. If China and America could understand each other, they would be a big factor in helping us to keep peace in the Pacific region."

Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri also addressed the meeting saying, "If you would have world friendship, we must individually as individuals, seek to enter with a sympathetic understanding into the very lives of those farthest away from and closest to us."

New Cable Consolidation Affects Far East

The Nippon Electric Company, one of the leading manufacturers of electric equipment in Japan, is concerned in the new $300,000,000 cable and telegraph merger recently announced in New York and involving the Mackay interests and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. According to a dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on March 23, the new combination which will be known as "International Communications, Inc," will absorb the Nippon Electric Company, which previously was controlled by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The head of "International Communications" will be Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company of the United States and head of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company which touches the Far East at Japan, China and the Philippines. Sometime ago it was announced that the Mackay interests had absorbed the Federal Telegraph Company of California which operates a wireless system on the Pacific coast and with Hawaii and Pacific shipping.

Chinese Philanthropist Donates Y.M.C.A. Building at Tsingtao

The board of directors of Tsingtao Y.M.C.A. has voted to accept, in the name of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.'s of China, from Liu Shu-shan, a Christian philanthropist of Tsingtao, a large two-story building on Kwan Hsien Road. This is to be the future permanent site for the Y.M.C.A. activities in Tsingtao.

The property faces south on Kwan Hsien Road with a front of 60 feet and extends back for about 75 feet. This will leave a large well lighted courtyard which will given plenty of light for all the rooms on both first and second floors. The property adjoining at the back is nearly as large and also belongs to Mr. Liu and according to the terms of the gift it may be purchased at any time within five years by the Y.M.C.A. for only $8,000, which was the cost of the property when purchased by Mr. Liu many years ago.

The board of directors recommended that the deed be made out in the name of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s of China and loaned to the local Y.M.C.A. for the usual Association purposes. The National Committee is a legally recognized organization and may hold property, while the local Boards do not yet have this recognition. The estimated value of the property is over $20,000. Since the present location at Litsun Road costs the Y.M.C.A. $2,500 yearly, it means that a saving of that amount will be made yearly in the Association budget.

American Teachers on Trial in Turkey

The following dispatch by the *Associated Press* from Broussa, Turkey, appeared in the *New York Times* on March 7 last:

"Three American women, involved in the historic battle between Cross and Crescent, are on trial in Turkey's ancient capital for the violation of the rules of the Ministry of Education through the alleged discussion of religion in a mission school.

"Within sight of the minarets of 150 Mohammedan mosques lying at the foot of Mount Olympus a Turkish court is hearing the charges against Miss Edith Sanderson, Miss Lucille Day and Miss Jennie Wilson, who are accused of teachings which resulted in the conversion of Mohammedan girls to Christianity.

"The trial began in a court room crowded with students of the American school, and zealous local Mohammedans who are interested in the case, which has attracted world-wide attention.

"A Turkish teacher was called as one of the early witnesses, and testified that Mohammedanism is an integral part of Turkish nationalism. This witness alleged the American teachers carried on Christian propaganda, but denied the charge that religious pictures were hung in the school. The only pictures in the school, so the witness stated, were those of Mustapha Kemal and George Washington. Several other witnesses also testified that there was teaching in the school designed to influence pupils in favor of Christianity.

"Miss Sanderson, whose home is in Berkeley, Cal., on the filing of disseminating religious propaganda assumed entire responsibility for giving Bibles to several Moslem girl students and discussing Christianity with them. Discussing the case last month, Miss Sanderson said:

"I realize I did wrong to carry on religious discussions, but I am ready to accept the consequences."

The American teachers were not charged with infringement of the Civil Code on their arraignment Feb. 13, the charges being merely disobedience of the Ministry of Education rules. The maximum penalty for the latter offense is imprisonment for one month and a fine of 50 lire."

In connection with the above it is interesting to note that telegrams from Constantinople during the present month state that the People's Paty of Turkey has introduced legislation, which has since been enacted, separating religion from the State in Turkey. This will mean that Islam will no longer be the State religion.

Changes in U. S. Foreign Service in Far East

The following changes and transfers of personnel in the U. S. Foreign Service in the Far East were announced by the State Department on March 12:

Ferdinand L. Mayer, Indiana, Counselor of Legation at Peking, transferred to a similar position at Ottawa, Canada.

Mahlon F. Perkins of California, Consul at Tientsin, appointed Counselor of Legation at Peking.

Barker. W. Roswell, of Minnesota, Third Secretary at Peking, has resigned.

Ballantine. Joseph W., of Massachusetts, Consul at Tokio, detailed to the department.

De Vault, Charles L., of Indiana, Consul at Taihoku, Japan, assigned as Consul at Tokio.

Hagen, William I., of North Dakota, Vice Consul at Yunnanfu, has resigned.

Hinkle, Terry S., of New York, now detailed to the department, assigned as Vice Consul at Singapore.

Jacobs, Joseph E., of South Carolina, who was Consul at Yunnanfu, assigned as Consul at Shanghai.

Jester. Perry N., of Virginia, now detailed to the department, assigned as Vice Consul at Hongkong.

Langdon, William R., of Massachusetts, Consul at Mukden, assigned as Consul at Dairen.

Nahon, William F., of Massachusetts, Vice Consul at Kobe, assigned as Vice Consul at Nagoya.

Preston Jr., Austin R., of New York, Vice Consul at Tokio, assigned as Vice Consul at Taihoku.

Price, Ernest W., of New York, Consul at Foochow, assigned as Consul at Tsinan.

Abbott, George M., of Ohio, now detailed to the department, assigned as Vice Consul at Calcutta.

Goodier. Harvey T., of New York, Consul at Nagoya assigned as Consul at Vancouver.

Gram, Koyne V., of Illinois. Vice Consul at Rangoon, appointed Vice Consul at Colombo.

Robinson, J. Randolph, of New York, now detailed to the department, assigned as Vice Consul at Calcutta.

Rogers, Alan S., of California, now detailed to the department, assigned as Vice Consul at Bombay.

Sturgeon, Leo D., of Illinois, Consul at Dairen, assigned as Consul at Tokio.

Thomas, Edward B., of Illinois, Consul at Nagoya, assigned as Consul at Mukden.

Nanking Court Finds Not Guilty Russians Accused by French Consul

The Special Provisional Criminal Court at Nanking has rendered a judgment declaring not guilty the five Russians who were accused by the French Consulate at Amoy with being engaged in Communistic activities at Swatow. The Court found that there was no evidence whatever to support the charge. Messrs. Fleming & Allman defended the accsued.

The accused were: Kumanin and Sokol, military men, Kudnitskaya, student, and Verger and Berg, merchants. In giving a summary of the facts of the case, the Court stated that Kumanin was the military adviser of Ho Lung. In July last Ho Lung brought his troops to Nanchang, to which place Kumanin followed him. Later on, on account of differences of opinion, he had very little opportunity in secret schemes. When Ho Lung entered Kwangtung to plan his revolt Kumanin was without instructions from the Chief Adviser Galen and did not dare to leave Ho Lung without instructions. He was actually about 100 li distant from Ho Lung and he gave no assistance in the warfare. When the troops arrived at Chaochow he left for Swatow in order to visit a doctor. Ther he met Sokol, who had been instructed by Galen to search for him so that they could take a steamer for Amoy, and later go to Shanghai. At the same time there was a representative of the Soviet Far Fastern Volunteer Fleet, an expert named Berg, who was investigating the accounts of their agency in Swatow. There was an employee of the Soviet Trade Mission by the name of Verger who was accompanied by his wife Kunitskaya in Swatow for the purpose of buying medicines. All of them boarded the same steamer for Amoy The French Consul at Amoy learned about this and suspected these five persons of having taken part in communistic activities in Sawtow. Therefore on the stength of a telegram sent by the French Consulate at Amoy they were arrested and searched on their arrival in Shanghai. They were turned over by the French Police to the Military Council, who in turn sent them to the Shanghai District Court, from where they were sent to the High Court of Kiangsu, which in turn turned them over to the Special Provisional Criminal Court at Nanking, with the result as above stated.

Why India Boycotted The British Commission

Pundit Molital Nehru, lawyer and leader of the Swarajya Party, explains the attitude of Indian nationalism toward British rule in India, Bolshevism and armed revolt. In view of the disturbances in Bombay at the recent landing of the British Parliamentary Committee, which has now completed its investigations, the following article has special significance.

BY PUNDIT MOLITAL NEHRU.

(*In the New York Times*)

THE British went to India to trade and remained there to govern. It is unnecessary to go into details. That is admitted on all hands. The earliest adventurers had not the slightest intention to govern that country. The conditions then prevailing were convenient to them, not only to remain there as citzens, but to remain there as a part of the Government which they ultimately secured.

It was all in the interests of capitalism, with whatever benefit it could bring to the man in the street. The following few quotations will amply illustrate that.

Lord Macaulay observed:

"The East India Company was in charge of directors who gave the following instructions to Hastings: 'Govern leniently, send more money; practice strict justice, send more money.'"

These instructions are petty but very significant. That policy has never for a moment been changed, and is still being pursued. That is why India cannot secure her independence. That was at the earliest stages. That we come to what we Indians love to call "The War of Independence," what the British call "the Mutiny," perhaps because it failed; had it succeeded, it would have been differently named.

Reverence for Queen Victoria

Every Indian cherishes with fondest memory the declaration of Queen Victoria. Till her death she was revered all over India. The principal part of the Proclamation, namely, that of equality of Indians with other races, was written at her special dictation. It has ever since been considered the charter of Indian freedom. Equality of all was its sum and substance.

But succeeding generations of Governors, large and small, have most irreverently ignored the royal pledges and followed the policy of the East India Company.

Sir John Strachey observed as follows:

"We are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that, if the interests of Manchester suffer, it is no affair of ours. For my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrines. ***The interests of Manchester, at which foolish people sneer, are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade of cotton, but of millions of Englishmen. I am not ashamed to say that***there is no higher duty, in my estimation, than that which I owe to my country."

Thus the policy of putting Britain before India was again pursued. At a later date Lord Salisbury uttered these words:

"India must be bled to suit British purposes."

Now the question arises how the matter of self-government for India could have arisen under these circumstances. India is a part of the world; however isolated it may be, there are influences that penetrate all human barriers. The Indian National Congress was ushered into existence toward the end of the nineteenth century and began to work, not for freedom, but for such favors as were possible to obtain from its rulers. A policy of petitioning, begging favors and offering cooperation was followed.

It was only in 1918 or 1919 that the policy was changed and we began to ask for full, responsible government or Swaraj, or self-determination.

First Reforms in India

The Government had followed, however, along with aggrandizement, a policy of extending some reforms. It was in the days of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Ripon that something substantial was done. They thought of allowing us some hand in the government and did so in local self-government—municipal and local councils. Indians were allowed to sit in these councils, but the presiding deity was the British District Officer. The Indians were nominated and were of little value.

The Minte-Morley scheme (1909) introduced a representative element into the existing councils, municipal and district boards. That was the second stage.

Then comes the third stage. The clamor of the Indant National Congress and the public generally became louder; it was felt that something more should be done. Then came the war. The great response of India struck the imagination of even those who would fain have withheld the reforms. Now

Indian public opinion, in fact world public opinion, was aroused. An announcement was made in the House of Commons in 1917; it was declared that full, responsible government was to be the goal for India, but the measure and pace of its progressive realization were to be determined by the British Parliament.

When this declaration was made it was received with mixed feelings. Even those who subsequently worked the reforms were not enthusiastic about it. Sir Surendranath Bannerjea, who later accepted a ministership, I quite remember, observed and repeated his favorite phrase:

"Very harmonious it is, but there is a rift in the lute."

In 1918 the Montagu-Chelmsford report was published. In 1919 the Government of India act was passed by the British Parliament. It reproduced the announcement of 1917 as preamble and added that after ten years there would be an inquiry whether there was to be further advance or no advance and if a proper case was made out what was given might even be taken away. Under this act new councils were inaugurated. It instituted a system of diarchy—some subjects were to be under ministers and others to be under governors in council. The departments under ministers could not possibly be efficiently administered when the power of the purse was in other hands. Pundit Malavlya observed in the Assembly:

"The ministers were no more than wet nurses who had run dry."

Non-Cooperation Is Tried

And then these were difficult times. There was the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre, the Khalifat agitation and the Congress adopted non-violent non-cooperation. Thus for the first three years of the reforms there was no representative of the Indian National Congress in councils. Even the franchise was not availed of to any appreciable extent; in certain constituencies not even 1 per cent. voted. But in a big country like India some got in the councils and filled them up, and worked in hearty cooperation with the Government. Any popular demand that ever found an echo in the councils was promptly rejected by the majority of "elected" members. An absolute reign of terror prevailed. There were indiscriminate arrests, various methods of oppression which it is impossible for me to go into in detail. It was during the period that I had the honor of being the guest of his Majesty, as did Mahatma Gandhi and others. Then some bold spirit introduced a motion in the Assembly for the release of Gandhi; it was rejected by a majority.

This made some of us think that it was better to go in than stay out of the councils. The Swarajya Party came into existence. It was thought that non-cooperation should be introduced into the councils. We had to contend with two difficulties: First, opposition from those who had gone into the first councils; second, opposition from those who still adhered to the original program, the nochangers.

The Largest Single Party

Under all these handicaps, the Swarajya Party came out in large numbers, not in a majority in any Council, but as the largest single party. However, they went in and worked. The Swarajya Party put forward the national demands and I had the honor to do it. We said the reforms provided for were insufficient. A round-table conference should be convened, representing all interests. A Constitution should be framed and adopted by the new Assembly, and then passed by the House of Commons. Many Government benchers approved of it, but they insisted that a trial be given to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme.

Then Lord Birkenhead uttered his famous challenge. He said there was no use of a round-table conference, and asked: "Have you any Constitution?" As conceded in the Montford report, it was not possible for the people to draw up any Constitution unless they worked for some time on their own lines. We wanted a Declaration of Rights—the right of equality, the right to govern ourselves. When Lord Birkenhead repeated the challenge, we made out a Constitution in 1925, making suitable provisions in favor of the army and Indian States, but otherwise demanding full, responsible government. When that was admitted, then a convention might be held to devise the details.

That was in 1925. But the powers that be considered that much too vague. We replied that nothing better could be framed till the opinions of all classes were ascertained. The Indian Legislative Assembly and State Council never budged for one moment from that position, never accepted the preamble or the provision referring to the Statutory Commission.

The Government says:

"Well, if you are good boys, we will give you something more."

We are prepared to discuss but we are not bound by this section or any other of any legislation in the British Parliament. Lord Winterton was pleased to say that more than five resolutions of the Assembly were passed requesting the Government to accelerate the date of appointing the commission. Miss Wilkinson challenged him on the floor of the House. The so-called resolutions refer to those occasions in the Assembly when I, on behalf of the nation, demanded a declaration of rights, and suggested a round table conference. We wanted to carry out in practice what was conceded in principle. That was interpreted to be a request for accelerating the date.

Lord Birkenhead observed: "Wise men are not slaves of dates."

My reply is: "Wise men are not slaves of preambles either. We want to go into the whole question."

The Statuory Commission, appointed under the India Government act of 1919, is bound to carry out its provisions. So long as the act stands, its terms of reference cannot be dictated. That is a perfectly legal argument. But it should be remembered that we were not parties to it. If you admit this principle, all that goes by the board.

The Nationalist Demands

The wonder of wonders is that the Labor Party has approved the appointment of the commission. Lord Winterton practically says:

"We appoint the commission and give an opportunity to the Assembly to appoint a committee, allow you to take part in Parliamentary Joint Committee and send a deputation from India to England if you will. You have exactly what you want."

Well, but we are not children and cannot be deceived. Lord Birkenhead is a lawyer of repute, but I also have been at the mill for forty-five years. Though there is statutory provision for the commission, it has no sanction of any kind, statutory or Parliamentary. The right to make representations and send deputations is nothing new. Is it necessary to "grant" that right? Is it not the bounden duty of the commission to hear all who want to say something? It is not the first time that Indian witnesses are expressing their views before a Parliamentary committee. It is different altogether for a country to be represented and have effective voice.

Boycott of the Commission

We have decided not to accept the commission. What is the idea behind it? Only the other day the cloven foot was shown by the Government. Another committee, under Sir Harcourt Butler, was appointed to investigate the relations of British India with the States of the Princes. Here is another Parliamentary committee.

Can you conceive any system of Government which does not include the Indian States? Are the States to form a separate subject of inquiry? Is it impossible to conceive that, as was made perfectly clear by the Montford report. The Indian Princes themselves know that when the existing Government gives place to Swarajy Government, or whatever else you call it, their relations will be the same as with the present Government. That shows the cloven foot. The truth is that there is no honest intention of giving an iota of real power. The so-called commission will take two to three years in its investigations. These are simply meant to stave off the evil day. When the public clamor is very strong a commission is appointed, it takes its own time to investigate and report. Many things may take place by then and public attention is diverted to something else. It is a calculated design to keep 320,000,000 people in perpetual bondage.

Self-Government as a Right

Now the question is: Does India deserve any advance? I, for one, hold that no governing nation ever gives a gift of self-government to another. It is against human nature. It is not reasonable that a country should wake up one fine morning and say: "These poor people we have governed so long, now let them have their liberty." The Duke of Connaught said: "This is the first experiment of its kind in the history of the world." There is one condition, however, when an alien Government may concede what is the birthright of all, selfgovernment. And that is when it is convinced that it is better to do so for its own interests.

Those who think that the interests of India and England differ are utterly blind. During my stay in England I saw conferences being held on the danger of war. I maintain that there is one great cause of war, and that is the subjection and exploitation of India and China. Make them independent and then what will the European countries fight for? What will Geneva conferences do? Sir Austen Chamberlain talks of "our great responsibility" of keeping Indis. Well, then, India, instead of being a millstone round your neck, will be a help to you. The Government is always dreading some new danger in India, even in peaceful times, quite apart from communal riots. It is trying to maintain an army for internal disorder and for battlefields too. It is not easy for the mighty British Empire to do so.

It is up to those who stand for peace to do away with this

Admiral Bristol Received Friendly Welcome at Canton

The following account of the friendly greeting which was accorded to Admiral Mark L. Bristol by Chinese interests at Canton, appeared in the *Shanghai Times* on Sunday, April 8:-

"Very friendly Sino-American relationships were evoked at Canton on the visit of Admiral Mark L. Bristol at the beginning of last week. Admiral Bristol arrived at Hongkong from Manila on the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, and proceeded to Canton on the U.S.S. Asheville, a gunboat.

"Reports from Canton state that he arrived in Canton last Saturday in very rainy weather, but, as one correspondest states, "there was no semblance of officiality noticeable at any of the functions: almost an entire absence of gold braid and clanking swords. It is Bristol, the man, rather than Admiral Bristol, who has been welcomed to the home and centre of the revolutionary movement."

Reception On Asheville

"A special invitation had been extended to the Euro-American Returned Students' Club to attend *en masse* the reception on board the U. S. S. Asheville, from four to six last Saturday afternoon, and though it was raining and the streets were muddy, a delegation of young men and women who received their higher education in the United States were among those who shook hands with the Commander of the American navy in Oriental waters. This reception was noteworthy in that Chinese and Americans mingled freely together. Rank also held no place at this function.

"On the same day, a luncheon had been given at the Provincial Government House, at which Admiral Bristol was the guest of honour. At the same hour, Mrs. Bristol was entertained by Mrs. Li Chai-sen, by the wife of Admiral Chan Chak, and the wives of other Chinese officials.

"At the Navy Club the head of the Canton Navy, Admiral Chan Chak, and his chief officers played the part of hosts.

"At Saturday's tiffin the address of welcome was delivered by General Wang Shao-hung, and Admiral Bristol spoke in reply.

Speech Of Welcome

"The speech of welcome by General Wang Shao-hung, which was delivered in Chinese, ran roughly as follows:

"To-day it is a great honor to us to have an informal visit by a distinguished guest, Admiral Bristol. We all feel very happy at this gathering of American and Chinese friends.

"China is one of the oldest nations in history and civilization, but as a republic, she is one of the youngest. So we are looking forward to the guidance of our sister republic.

"There is absolutely no conflict between the two nations situated on either side of the Pacific Ocean. Since America sticks to their Monroe doctrine, we are not afraid of dealing with her, particularly in commercial intercourse. We are aware that America has no political ambition.

"Therefore, the Sino-American friendly relations have always remained the same. Even where unfortunate international incidents happened during the last few years, we Chinese as a whole had no ill-feeling towards the American people. I am sure Admiral Bristol is equally pleased with the good terms being kept by the two peoples.

"Let Everything Be Fair"

"As America is known as a country of equality and liberty, we can imagine what they would feel about the international complications existing in this country. We—Chinese cherish a great hope that we shall soon be able to rid China of foreign influence in economic and political spheres. We look upon America to take a lead in the direction of doing away with the existing treaties, negotiating new ones on the basis of equality and reciprocity. In so doing it will not only increase the international standing and prestige of China but promote peace in the Far East.

"Although to-day we are welcoming the Admiral in an informal way, we are doing our best in bringing about a mutual good understanding. Consequently friendly relations between the United States of America and the Republic of China are likely to be strengthened."

The Admiral's Reply

"Admiral Bristol replied: My Chinese and American friends,—You Chinese have shown yourselves to be my true friends by the warmth of your reception, which I appreciate more than words can express. Wherever I go, I am received by my Chinese friends in the same cordial manner; this was so 35 years ago, and is true to-day. I recall the fact that when I first came to China as a young man, in travelling far interior I was heartily received not only by the officials, but even those of the peasant class, the peasants who are the very backbone of the country. General Wang made a remark about the unequal treaties. Now as to this question, I am not prepared to enter upon any lengthy discussion; but it seems to me that the treaties that China made with the foreign Powers, including the United States, were the best that could be made under the circumstances prevailing at the time they were signed. Since I am not a civil officer, nor a diplomat, you must excuse me for not saying much on this subject. Drawing on my own experience, however, I feel certain that the people of China and the people of the United States are in accord on one point, and that is that if anything is unequal or unfair, it must be made equal and fair. I can assure you of this:—that the American people who live at such a great distance from China sympathize with the movement which you Chinese are carrying on looking forward to the attainment of this aim.

"But it is not a one-sided question, as the saying goes. Both sides must meet each other because they know something of the past history of China and the thousands of years of civilization back of this history. Therefore, we Americans also hope that the Chinese will some day succeed in gaining their aspiration so that you may do justice to the past glorious history of China."

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exploitation. It is not this or that party. It is always Fleet Street or Leadenhall Street—these are the masters. When I was a child we were told that Conservatives were no good; let them go and let the Liberals step in and then there will be hope for India. Then the Liberals came in and we were sorely disappointed. Then we pinned our faith on the Labor Government. The first thing Labor did was to pass the Bengal ordinance. Our best men are still sitting in jail without even knowing what they are charged with.

We are asked to cooperate with a commission without committing ourselves. If the result be not satisfactory it surely will do no harm. But I should prefer forced slavery to being a party to forging the chains to bind me. In this commission there is nothing but a machine to forge the chains. Personally I am in favor of its boycott and I am glad that all parties have done so. It is for the Congress and not for me to frame the Constitution. Then we declare: "Here is the Constitution, either accept it or else you go your way and we go ours."

I do not abhor violence, nor does my heart fail within me when I have to see it. But we cannot do it. I believe in non-violence as a matter of necessity. A large number of people in India are bound to the creed of non-violence on principle. The other day persuasive arguments were used so that I might become a Communist. I, however, consider it a great mistake to apply these terms to Indian conditions. We have to act according to our own circumstances, and in a way that suits the genius of our people.

I merely do not believe or disbelieve in communism. I have been in Moscow; a good many things impressed me deeply; I am not prepared to say that their methods are correct. Theirs is an experiment, first and gigantic, but merely an experiment. I do not know whether any counter-revolution will rise before the last revolution has attained its object. My business is that of a student and observer. If anything can appeal to my people, and they desire to adopt it, I shall certainly side with them, without any hesitation whatsoever, even though it be high treason, so long as it is not dirty; whether it answers the description of loyalty or not does not matter.

Possible Changes in Trans-Pacific Fleets

Recent San Francisco advices are to the effect that plans for operating the vessels of the Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Company, former Shipping Board Fleet operated by Swayne & Hoyt out of San Francisco to the Orient and Australia, and recently acquired by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and the Matson Navigation Company, are being discussed.

One of the questions discussed was whether the American-Hawaiian Company, which is exepcted to take over the Oriental fleet will establish its own organization throughout the Orient or will operate through agencies.

The building of three modern motor passenger ships by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company for the Orient to San Francisco run, the first of which is to be completed within eighteen months, may change the Japanese Government's policy on ship's personnel.

For several years this line has employed only Japanese officers, as required by its subsidy contract with the Japanese Government. It is now reliably reported that the line seeks to have Americans as pursers, chief stewards and doctors on the new ships, and this matter is now in the hands of the Japanese Government.

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Where China Conquers

BY D. M. FRASER

Reprinted from the Nation, N. Y.

THE boarding officer was complaining bitterly. "It's the most filthy job you could imagine. I handle thousands and thousands of coolies coming in from China. Do you realize that Singapore is the greatest immigration station in the world next to Ellis Island? And these hordes pour in—diseased, dirty, and incredibly ignorant—always fighting quarantine rules. They come in herded like cattle on the steamers, but only too glad to get away from crowded China." And the talk went on in the white man's club where the silent-footed servants are the only Asiatics admitted.

The ruling race is becoming vaguely uneasy in the great rubber and tin lands of Malaya. For from the shores of the Gulf of Siam to the remotest corners of Borneo and throughout vast areas of the Dutch East Indies these newcomers spread. They are the laborers who built Penang's magnificent mountain railway. On their patient shoulders is borne the burden of rubber plantation life. Without them ships could not be unloaded. The English rely on them for house servants and the government offices use the second generation as clerks.

But it is as merchants, traders, and contractors that the Chinese most significantly dominate the lands to the south of their own country. The coolie of yesterday becomes the hawker or small shopkeeper of today. He toils unbelievably long hours and with his family and assistants dwells in one miserable mat-shed. The natives revile him as an extortionist but they insist on having cheap and gaudy European trash and become his needy debtors. The lordly "tuan," the masterful white man, scorns Oriental haggling and receives the servility he desires; but pays the yellow man's prices.

The coolie's son becomes a "towkay," a substantial merchant and capitalist. He uses the telephone and on occasion wears European clothes. He may have an automobile; his children go to school and speak English. He is not a "tuan," but he is one of the wealthy men of his adopted country, he has his finger in every speculation, and he could probably buy and sell half the whites in the place.

In Penang the houses of the Chinese millionaires are among the sights on the city, and a leading Singapore paper recently referred to the fact that among the richest men of the world can be numbered some dozen of the Chinese citizens of that capital. Their enterprise has set up automobile concerns in every town of any size in Malaya. The cinema is another of their favorite investments. Wherever profit can be made they are to be found, energetic and adaptable. There is nothing of the "unchanging East" about them. The younger clerks and towkays drop the religious superstitions of their nation; their womenfolk move about freely and drive in the family car as the men do.

What the colonial governments dread most in this vast population of Chinese is their clannishness. They protect one another, conceal fugitives from the eyes of authority. A "coolie row" is the *bete noire* of every magistrate. In spite of the constant influx, labor is scarce; wages are rising and with them the spirit of independence. It is easy enough to crush a Malay outbreak—a moment's flash and fury; but a Chinese strike or boycott is different. Bullying words may stiffen resistance, and to employ armed force is to face a chain of consequences which may have a remote and terrible ending.

Secret societies are strictly forbidden from Kuala Lampur to Batavia. Men rember the insurrection in Sarawak a century ago which led to a surpise attack and the occupation of the capital. Are these societies extinct in Chinatown? It matters little, since innumerable clubs exist openly. The leading citizens are, of course, "loyal" because prosperous and accept titles and places on councils. But they correspond with their mother country and never fail to help in moments of national disaster. Other peoples have built up empires in these lands; centuries ago the Chinese Empire had power in Borneo.

The European is already outclassed as a trader. When he loses his slight technical superiority, who will then be lord of Malaya?

Singapore, S. S., Jan. 8, 1928.

Chinese Protest Against Present Distribution of Wharfage Dues

A recent letter from the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul and to the French Consul General calls attention to the inequitable distribution of wharfage dues at Shanghai. The letter from the former points out that owing to the increase of shipping at Pootung (which lies on the opposite side of the Whangpoo from Shanghai), the amount of dues collected at Pootung almost exceeds that collected in the International Settlement and the French Concession. Out of a total collection of Tls. 600,000, the Chinese authorities have only been receiving about Tls. 60,000.

Shanghai's 1928 Budget Tls. 12,000,000!

The Shanghai Municipal Council will present a budget at the Ratepayers Meeting April 18 of more than Tls. 12,000,000. This is more than seven million gold dollars, and covers only the International Settlement—the French Concession and the Chinese Municipality having their own budgets. The Council is also asking for authority to raise Tls. 1,600,000 by debentures.

The Council's estimate for conducting the police force next year is Tls. 3,260,080, which is an increase of more than ten per cent over last year's figures. The Council intends to increase the number of foreign policemen by fifty. The Chinese branch is to be increased by 136. The Council gives as a principal reason for the heavy increase in police expenses, the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation department.

The cost of the Volunteer Corps for next year is estimated at Tls. 166,920. This is an increase of Tls. 15,170 over the previous budget. The Council explains that the principal increase under "pay" is accounted for by "leave pay" for the last Commandant, and the item under "passages" represents the cost of the journeys of the retiring Commandant and his successor to and from England respectively.

The Fire Brigade expenditure for next year is estimated at Tls. 469,100. Under the terms of the new agreement with the Shanghai Waterworks Co. a provision of Tls. 26.000 is included for the first time to cover the maintenance and depreciation charges of the existing fire hydrants.

The Public Works Department estimate for the coming year is set at Tls. 2,860,230. This is a decrease of Tls. 11,990 over the current budget. The P. W. D. contemplates restricting its operations during the coming year. Road maintenance is being restricted to work which is absolutely essential.

Orchestra and Band. Under this heading Tls. 125,340 is being asked for, a reduction of Tls. 6,170. This entire expenditure is one which the Chinese seriously object to.

The Educational Department estimate is set at Tls. 530,-570. Less than half as much is spent on Chinese education as on foreign education. The Chinese are agitating for a provision in future budgets that 20 per cent of the total revenue shall be devoted to Chinese education. This would mean that about five times as much would be spent on Chinese education as is now spent on the education of foreigners and Chinese combined.

Despite the fact that announcement was made several months ago that the position of Commissioner General had been abolished, the budget for next year not only contains a provision for his office, but for an increase of Tls. 14,130 over the 1927 figures. The amount asked for is Tls. 52,260.

The Secretariat is also asking for an increased appropriation, namely Tls. 526,070. The increase of Tls. 25,960 is explained as being necessary owing to an increase of three foreigners and 15 Chinese on the staff.

The Health Department estimate is set at Tls. 867,400, a decrease of Tls. 12,730. One of the items to be provided for under this heading is a deficit of Tls. 81,000 in the operation of the Country Hospital.

The Council asks authorization to collect rates (that is, taxes primarily on rents), on the basis of 16 per cent, the same levy as was collected during the latter part of 1927, (an increase of 2 per cent on the previous year). The Chinese populace, when collections were begun last July, seriously objected, but were eventually coerced by the Council into paying, the Council using such extra-legal methods as shutting off the electricity supply, picketing the hotels, refusing police protection to banks, shops and stores, etc.

Chinese Authorities Establish Pork Inspection Bureau

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai, which comprises the area surrounding the International and French settlements, has established a system of pork inspection on lines similar to those followed in the foreign areas. Dr. Hon Ki-hu, who is a graduate of Johns Hopkins, assisted by Dr. C. C. Wang, who is a registered veterinarian in the state of Iowa, recently held an examiantion of veterinary candidates, and as a result three inspectors were appointed, two to be stationed in Nantao and one in Chapei. Hereafter only pork bearing a stamp showing that it has been passed by the veterinarians will be allowed to be sold in the markets in the Chinese controlled area. The charge for inspection has been fixed at ten cents for each pig. The Chinese Commissioner of Public Health has addressed a letter to the Municipal Health Department asking for its cooperation. The Chinese authorities are planning to erect a Municipal-owned slaughter-house similar to that operated in the International Settlement.

A Supplement to

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

(Now in Publication)

The *China Weekly Review* takes pleasure in announcing that there is now in course of publication a supplement to the well-known publication, *Who's Who In China,* which will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

The supplement will be of special interest in that it will contain the pictures and biographies of most of the new political, military, professional and business leaders who have appeared on the scene in China since the publication of the 1926 volume of *Who's Who In China.* There will also be included the pictures and biographies of many Chinese educational and other professional leaders who have become prominent in recent years and whose biographies did not appear in the 1926 volume.

Owing to the large number of requests which have been received for this book, it will be necessary for persons desiring copies to place advance subscriptions in order for the publishers to determine the number of copies to be printed.

The price of the Supplement will be $2, but for those desiring both the Supplement and the original *Who's Who In China,* the price for both books will be $8. The 1926 edition of *Who's Who In China,* which contains the pictures and biographical sketches of practically all of the prominent political, professional and leaders of China, is an indispensable book for all who are interested in China beause the book contains not only the pictures and biographical sketches of Chinese leaders in all fields of endeavor, but also much historical material which is of particular value at this time.

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Nanking Today

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

Sir—The United States has reached an agreement with the Nationalist Government at Nanking over the tragic incidents of a year ago, and the American Consulate is soon to be opened here again. It will take months, of course, before the consular building is in good condition again, but the place is partly habitable now, and will probably be in use in the near future.

For the person with a sense of humor, Nanking in some ways presents some of the most entertaining features imaginable, together with some features which are hardly enjoyable—for the foreigner. An attitude of antagonism and contempt is very common here now, and an Occidental soon feels that he is in a distinctly hostile atmosphere. "Foreign devil" is probably the least offensive epithet that foreigners in Nanking hear from the democracy of the city, there is occasional stone-throwing, and in general the attitude towards foreigners has become much worse than it was six months ago, when Occidentals were usually either stared at curiously or ignored.

On March 12, the revolutionary anniversary, a couple of foreigners visited the official celebration held in the chapel of Nanking University. After the making of brave speeches against the foes of the revolution, particularly the hated foreign imperialists, and a reminder of the bombardment of defenseless Nanking by foreign gunboats there was other entertainment, and the band played, to the delight of the guests "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star-Spangled Banner." The foreigners were presumably the only persons in the hall who knew what the band was playing. An American was tempted to rise and thank the musicians for their courtesy in so honoring him and his fatherland but his friends restrained him from any verbal expression of his gratitude for this reminder of home, and the musicians went unthanked.

One guest suggested that if the late Dr. Sun could hear America's national anthems being played under such conditions he would turn over in his coffin. Were the doctor really so sensitive he should have spun like a top upon seeing the latest official interpretation of "Min Sheng," his beloved third principle of the "People's Livelihood," which was the crucial point of argument, so far as the Sun doctrines were concerned, between the Wuhan and Nanking groups last year. This latest official interpretation of the third principle is, simply, "Down With Communism." A most entertaining poster is now decorating (?) the streets of Nanking, showing the late revered Dr. Sun and his late revered principles, these latter (most appropriately) in the form of tombstones, the first one of course resting on the back of the neck of a prone and discomfited Occidental Imperialist, the second tombstone of course on the scruff of an equally uncomfortable Northern Militarist, and the third tombstone (the late lamented "people's livelihood") squashing the medulla oblongata of a whiskered and woolly Russian Bolshevik. Dr. Sun's own explanation, that "the third principle, the people's livelihood, *is* communism," is quietly forgotten.

Entertaining from one viewpoint, but decidedly unpleasant from another, is the experience of a European lady here, a citizen of one of the nations who a decade ago lost all special rights and privileges in China. This lady married a Chinese in Europe, an ardent Nationalist and Kuomintang man, who inspired in her much of his own enthusiasm. Coming to China with her husband to work for the noble cause, she has had the delightful experience of being cursed and abused as a foreign devil, imperialist, etc., by the liberty-loving populace of Nanking, as well as being made the target of occasional stones.

Though the Japanese Consulate has been open for some time now, and has been pretty well repaired Japanese are a rarity on the streets. Americans and other Europeans are in evidence to some extent, but the only sign of the Japanese is the flag over the Consular building. The Consular people apparently keep very close to their own place.

It cannot be said, however, that Nanking is really dangerous for foreigners. It is something of the same unpleasantness that foreigners probably meet with in most countries among certain elements of the population. In general, Nanking is a safer city than Shanghai particularly with regard to serious crime. The kidnappings, holdups, and murders which are daily news in the Model Settlement are a rarity in the Nationalist capital. In this respect there is no comparison possible. One can wander about the dark streets of Nanking all night without danger—except that, on the outskirts of the city, an impecunious soldier may relieve you of some small change, if you are alone and without a witness.

The city's electricity is in a state of innocuous desuetude. They turn on the juice one or two nights in a month, apparently in order to justify their sending around the monthly bill. Some of the government offices, however, have

electric light most of the time.

A complaint against some soldiers recently illustrates the intelligent disciplinary methods employed. A number of soldiers had been continually abusing and insulting one or two foreigners living in a neighboring building. Finally one of them threw stones at the "imperialists." A complaint was lodged with the officer in charge, who called his men together and asked who had abused the foreigners. Of the company, two men admitted to the charge. "So you're the dogs who were throwing stones," raged the officer. They denied it—quite truthfully it appears. They were very severely beaten and taken to the complainant, who, horrified at the sight of the men, cowed, exhausted, and dripping blood where the whip had torn pieces out of the flesh, offered to send them to hospital. This, however, was not allowed, a question of military discipline being involved.

Sometimes there are other examples, of what appears to be an extraordinary lack of discipline. A number of soldiers were ordered to evacuate a certain foreign building. They decided that if they had to leave, that no foreigner would use the building either, therefore they would burn it. They started the fire going, but their action was immediately noticed, the nearest officers were notified, and they were informed that they could stay in the building, but they must put out the fire. So they extinguished it in a few minutes, before it had spread far. And they stayed in the house,—until they were ordered north.

Many thousands of soldiers have left Nanking for the north recently. If they show half the spirit against the northerners that they have shown against the foreigners in Nanking they should be in Peking in a month. At any rate, their foreign friends here wish them the best of luck. Without wishing any harm to the foreign residents of Peking, we hope they will reach the old capital at the earliest possible date,—or die trying,—or both.

G. F.

Nanking, April 1, 1928.

China's Davis Cup Tennis Team

Gordon Lum (left) and Paul Kong are departing shortly for the United States where they will represent China in the Davis Cup competitions. Mr. Lum is China's Far Eastern tennis champion and Kong is a local Shanghai champion. According to E. K. Moy, who was American director of the Nationalist News Agency and who is now in Shanghai making arrangements for the Chinese team to visit the United States, the Chinese team will play its Davis Cup tie in Kansas City beginning May 26. The opponent will be the winner of the first round tie between the United States and Mexico. Besides Lum and Kong one or two other Chinese tennis stars in the United States will be added to the team. W. Lok Wei, manager of the team, is now in New York.

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Shanghai's Interest in Rubber

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

THERE is no rubber grown within a thousand miles of Shanghai and practically none is used here industrially or dealt in as an article of commerce. Yet nowhere in the world is the rubber barometer of the world more keenly scanned than in Shanghai. The explanation of this interest lies in the fact that about the year 1910 Shanghai suddenly took an extraordinary interest in this product. Travellers from the Straits Settlements brought stories of the enormous profits that rubber estates were earning and the result was that the rubber boom in Shanghai became a sort of a South Sea Bubble—not that the prospects and profits of the rubber industry were not real. But Shanghai was suddenly bombarded with prospectuses of rubber companies with estates in the Malay peninsula, and with companies to be incorporated under the British Hongkong Ordinances.

For several months running little else was talked about in Shanghai except rubber, and every available cent of Shanghai's money went into the purchase of rubber shares. The shares of companies not yet formed were being turned over rapidly by those who had been lucky enough to get in on the ground floor, and with the profits thus made the holders kept on investing in the plethora of companies that was being brought into being week by week, until the inevitable crash came.

Stock Exchange Almost Disrupted

The Shanghai Stock Exchange was almost disrupted, and the great majority of those who found themselves with shares on their hands or shares contracted for, found that they had been paying many times too much for their holdings. Few of the companies were downright swindles, but the great majority could never hope to pay any dividends on the basis of the original capital, and the great majority of the holders had paid several times the par value for their shares—or at least had contracted to pay. In those days when one noted that this or that person who had been for many years a resident of the port had suddenly left, the explanation was whispered in the one word: "Rubber."

In the intervening years a large number of the original companies have been "dehydrated," rubber shares of companies incorporated at Honkong or in Shanghai are dealt in regularly on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and Shanghai money is invested in rubber shares to the extent of many millions of taels.

Many Shanghai Companies

The China Stock and Share Book lists 38 Shanghai companies, the most important of which is the Gula-Kalumpong estate, with a paid-up capital of the equivalent of two and a half million gold dollars. This company owns estates in the state of Perak with a total of more than 14,000 acres.

There is no gainsaying the fact that a year or more ago when the price of rubber was reaching almost fabulous heights Shanghai was drawing an immense revenue from the rubber industry. Those who had held on to their shares from the beginning were able in many instances to get a fair return on their original investment, but the large majority of those who had bought shares eighteen years ago had long since sold out and pocketed their losses. The holders at the time of the high dividends during the past several years were mostly persons who had bought during the intervening years at low figures.

Just as Brazil, the principal supplier of coffee to the United States, had restricted export so as to wring the last cent out of the inveterate American coffee drinkers, so the Straits Settlements, who were by far the principal suppliers of rubber in the world market, while the "fun" lasted were able to wring the last cent out of the American tire manufacturers, so that in the year 1926 America had to pay more than half a billion gold dollars for rubber.

Rubber Tops U. S. Import List

Rubber during 1926 topped the list of American imports, thus displacing silk and sugar. But the Stevenson Act (which provides for the restriction of export from the Straits Settlements on a sliding scale) once more demonstrated that any interference with the ordinary course of supply and demand brings its own Nemesis. The Straits, although the principal suppliers of rubber, did not have a monopoly of rubber-producing areas. The Dutch East Indies, and other districts, were not slow to take advantage of the situation caused by the British restriction, and began extending their rubber producing areas. While the Dutch and other competitors of the Straits enjoyed equally with the British the benefit of the high prices, they were not handicapped by any restriction, and with great glee sold their total and increasing output, while the

Artificial Rubber a Reality in Germany

BY PROFESSOR EBNER

From Koelnische Zeitung, Translated by "The Living Age," Boston, Mass.

AT the principal session of the meeting of the Society for Promoting German Chemical Industries, held at Frankfort last November, Geheimrat A. von Weinberg announced that the process developed by the German Chemical Trust for manufacturing artificial rubber was practically perfected. Application has already been made for patents covering this process, and measures have been taken that assure the successful commercial production of synthetic rubber at an early date. This rubber possesses all the qualities of natural rubber, and the cost of making it can be reduced to a point that will enable it to compete to advantage with the plantation product.

This sensational communication at once focused public attention upon a problem that has occupied our chemists for decades, and that stands second in importance only to the liquefaction of coal. Indeed, so far as actual money values are concerned, it is perhaps the meatiest nut that the industrial chemist has hitherto tried to crack. Shortly before the Great War the world's annual output of rubber was about one hundred thousand tons, valued at one quarter of a billion dollars. To-day it exceeds six hundred thousand tons, worth about one half a billion dollars, while the articles manufactured from it are easily worth three times the latter sum. Furthermore, the future demand for rubber, especially for automotive vehicles, promises to grow beyond all present prediction.

As everyone knows, rubber is the creamlike latex of certain tropical plants. Some of these are trees, others bushes, and still others grotesque lianas and climbing vines. The best latex is procured from the lofty Brazilian hevea tree. Rubber is contained in this creamy fluid in the form of tiny globules, like the fat globules in milk. It is separated from the rest of the latex by a simple process, forming a slimy substance, which becomes, when squeezed between rollers, an exceedingly tenacious, elastic mass. Rubber's most important characteristic from the industrial standpoint is the readiness with which it combines with sulphur—a process which is called vulcanization. This gives it a resistance to cold and heat which it does not possess in its natural state. Another important quality is the ease with which fillers, colors, and other foreign substances can be incorporated with it when it is warm and plastic, without changing its fundamental characteristics. The readiness with which it thus combines with sulphur and fillers accounts for the great variety of objects manufactured from it, which range all the way from soft erasers to tough automobile tires and ebonite articles turned with a lathe.

As early as 1860 an English chemist named Williams discovered that rubber belongs to the great group of compounds formed of carbon and hydrogen known as hydrocarbons. He determined the composition of its ultimate molecule as consisting of five atoms of carbon and eight atoms of hydrogen. This he named isoprene, and classed into the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons called butadines. Nineteen years later a French chemist named Bouchardat discovered while investigating the distillation products of rubber that isoprene can be converted, either by heating or by treating with concentrated hydrochloric acid, into a tough, solid body which has exactly the same elasticity and other qualities as rubber itself. This showed that rubber was a particular arrangement of an unknown number of isoprene molecules, and that it belonged to a group of substances which chemists call colloids, and which includes besides rubber, cellulose, the tannins, the starches, and albumen. The number of isoprene molecules that it took to form a molecule of rubber, and their molecular arrangement, remain for the time being unexplained. Many investigators have endeavored to solve the problem without success. Scientists now hope to elucidate it by the use of Rontgen rays, which have revealed the inner structure of so many hitherto unexplained compounds upon the photographic plate. It is inferred from a study of the Rontgen diagrams of rubber so far investigated that four, and possibly also eight, isoprene molecules are tied together in a 'rubber ring,' and that when rubber is stretched thousands of these rings attach themselves to each other to form a fibre, uniting during the process into tiny crystals.

Even though chemists have not definitely determined the ultimate molecular structure of rubber, they know enough about it to proceed with assurance toward its synthetic production. That has been a most tempting goal, because it promises a fortune to the lucky discoverer. Two technical problems are presented—to discover (1) a cheap method of producing isoprene in quantities, and (2) a simple process for combining the isoprene molecules into a larger, molecular complex—what is called in chemistry polymerizing.

Obviously some cheap and abundant material must be found from which to obtain isoprene on a commerical scale. The substances which chemists had employed in their laboratory experiments for this purpose—primarily turpentine—were therefore ruled out of consideration. Turpentine costs almost as much as rubber itself, and the sources of its supply are threatened with exhaustion even before those of natural rubber. Other raw materials, like starch, alcohol, and fusel oil, from which isoprene and related substances were manufactured in Germany during the World War, were equally out the question, since they would make the final product too expensive. In a word, the manufacture of synthetic rubber encountered the same obstacles that originally faced the pioneer producers of synthetic indigo. They were too difficult for an individual investigator to overcome, and could be surmounted only by a combined attack, backed by unlimited recources, such as a great established chemical industry could deliver. Millions of dollars and the labor of a whole corps of skillful scientists required.

Persistent Experiments

Thus it was that the research laboratories of two of our giant chemical enterprises, the Elberfeld Dye Works and the Baden Aniline and Soda Factory, took up the task. They first succeeded in producing rubber on a commercial scale from isoprene. On September 11, 1909, a patent for this process, which marked the dawn of the artificial-rubber era, was granted to the Elberfeld Dye Works. Its specification read: 'A process for the production of synthetic rubber consisting of heating synthetic isoprene with or without the addition of substances accelerating polymerization to a temperature below 2508 Centigrade.' The perfecters of this process were the two chief chemists at that time connected with the Elberfeld Works—Fritz Hofmann and Carl Coutelles. The first of these gentlemen described at length, in an address before the Freiburg Chemical Society in 1912, the difficulties to be overcome in producing isoprene in large quantities. Fifty different methods were tested, all but one of which were ultimately abandoned. The successful method, which was finally perfected after two years of constant experiment, started with coal tar, the original source of so many important chemical compounds, provided the two investigators with a substance from which, through the intermediary of creosol,—a substance closely allied to carbolic acid,—isoprene could be produced by a round-about way in commercial quantities. Not long afterward the chemists of the Baden Aniline and Soda Factory isolated from crude petroleum a new compound containing five atoms of hydrogen, which they called pentenne, and which could be converted into pure isoprene by a series of chemical transformations.

The manufacture of isoprene on an economical commercial scale did not solve, however, the problem of making synthetic rubber. It was still necessary to discover some way by which the gasolinelike liquid, isoprene, could be converted into the tough, elastic, resistant rubber colloid. In other words, isoprene must be condensed, or polymerized. To be sure, an English chemist named Tilden discovered in the nineties that if isoprene was allowed to stand for a long period undisturbed it changed of its own accord into a tough, elastic substance; but such a process was obviously impracticable in a commercial manufacture. Every kind of chemical and physical persuasion was brought to bear upon poor, persecuted isoprene, but it would not condense. When the case looked desperate, however, Hofmann found that by the very simple device of using precisely the proper temperature isoprene could be converted into rubber. The resulting product was thoroughly tested chemically and in manufacturing, and was found to act precisely like natural rubber. It also vulcanized perfectly. Laetr the Baden Aniline and Soda Factory discovered that ozone, metallic sodium, and carbolic acid would thicken isoprene, but that the resulting product differed materially from natura rubber and was greatly inferior to it for practical uses.

Straits' estates, not being allowed to sell their entire output, naturally restricted their harvests and engaged in no new development whatever.

Tumble in Prices

And now the climax has come. America has specialized on processes to work over old rubber; other than Straits estates have supplied the shortage; and prices for rubber are striking rock bottom. Further the Straits do not now supply as much rubber as the total of their competitors. The question which the Straits people have now to decide is: Is further restriction advisable? The answer is: "No, unless we can get all, or nearly all, of our competitors to join with us."

Neither the Dutch nor other competitve producers showed any inclination to join in any restrictive moment, and the end of restriction had to come. Announcement was made in Parliament last week that the British government had decided to remove all restrictions on the export of rubber from the Malay States and Ceylon as from November 1.

Naturally the idea suggested itself to many chemists that the process that had succeeded so well with isoprene might also work with such closely related compounds of the hydrocarbon series as the butadines. They succeeded in converting gaseous erythrene and liquid methylisoprene into a kind of rubber, but it differed chemically from the natural product, and was inferior to it in elasticity and tenacity. Nevertheless, during the World War these inferior rubbers were produced in great quantities in Germany, where they were employed in the manufacture of accumulator cases and automobile tires. In fact, during hostilities almost one eighth of Germany's rubber consumption was supplied by the Elberfeld Dye Works.

Altogether, prospects seemed to be bright for the early production of synthetic rubber at a cost and on a scale that would enable it to replace natural rubber as completely as synthetic indigo has replaced natural indigo. But just when this golden vision was on the verge of realization a slump occurred in the plantationrubber market that dashed these hopes to the ground. Prices fell from seven dollars a kilogramme in 1910 to one fourth of that price in 1914, and to seventy-five cents a kilogramme at the present time. This decline was due to the rapid extension of rubber plantations in the East Indies and the adjacent mainland of Asia, so that cultivated rubber almost completely displaced the wild rubber in Brazil and Africa. With great difficulty, and with the utmost privacy, seeds of the hevea tree had been smuggled out of Brazil by Englishmen and Dutchmen, and had been planted in Ceylon, the Malay States, and the Netherlands Indies, where they throve exceedingly. After a brief period of pioneering, the new trees seemed to come into bearing all at once. In 1905 sixty-two thousand tons of wild rubber and one hundred and forto-five tons of plantation rubber were marketed. Twenty years later less than thirty thousand tons of wild rubber and more than four hundred and seventy thousand tons of plantation rubber entered industrial consumption. It is estimated that many plantations can be made to pay when rubber is fifty cents a kilogramme. This is a price with which synthetic producers have not yet been able to compete.

Nevertheless, great industrial laboratories continued to study the problem. First of all, they must find some cheaper primary material than coal tar or petroleum. Scientists knew that this existed, because plants produce rubber directly out of carbon and hydrogen, just as they produce terpene, rosin, and chlorophyl. Their only aids in doing so are sunlight and certain substances in their cells which act as catalyzers. A minute quantity of the latter suffices by its mere presence to initiate and accelerate very remarkable chemical changes. Now, after years of research, the Chemical Trust has succeeded, by the use of such catalyzers, in producing hydrocarbons directly from their elements—carbon and hydrogen. Artificial gasoline is an example of such a synthesis of a petroleum product from its two primary constituents. It is only a step from the contact synthesis of gasoline to the contact synthesis of isoprene, and from that to rubber. We are now informed that this last step has been accomplished and that we can at last produce artificial rubber from artificial gasoline by a simple commercial process. Since the only raw material used in making synthetic gasoline is water gas, produced immediately from coal and hydrogen, the manufacture of synthetic rubber has been placed on a business basis that makes competition with even the cheapest plantation rubber possible. Rather remarkably, Germany seems thus to have emancipated herself by a single stroke from both the Anglo-Dutch rubber monopoly and the Anglo-American gasoline monopoly.

Ratepayers to Consider Chinese Admission to Parks

Among the resolutions to be introduced by the Shanghai Municipal Council at the meeting of Ratepayers at Town Hall, April 18 at 2 p. m. is one to admit Chinese to the parks. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolution VI—That Jessfield and Hongkew Parks, the Public Gardens, the Bund Lawns and Foreshore, and Quinsan Square be opened to Chinese on the same terms as to foreigners, and that the Council be empowered to draw up and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to give effect thereto.

The remaining resolutions are of a routine character. In Resolution V the Council asks for authority to raise Tls. 1,600,000 under the heading of extraodinary expenditure. Resolution VII and VIII provide for the election of a land comissioner and four governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year. Ratepayers who desire to ask questions at the meeting are requested to give at least 24 hours notice.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Y. L. Tong
(唐悅良)
(Tong Yoeh-liang)

Mr. Y. L. Tong, who was appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government on March 7, 1928, was born in Shanghai in 1888 of Kwangtung parentage, his home district being Hong Shan Hsien, Kwangtung. After attending St. John's University at Shanghai, Mr. Tong went to the United States in 1909 and entered Yale University from which institution he was graduated with the B. A. degree in 1913. He then entered the Princeton graduate school and received his degree in 1915. While in the United States he was active in the affairs of the Chinese students' organizations and was elected president of the Students' Alliance in 1914.

Upon returning to China, Mr. Tong joined the faculty of Tsing Hua College at Peking where he served for four years, finally resigning to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking in 1919. He served as secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments and Far Eastern Questions in 1921-1922. Following the Conference he was appointed secretary of the Chinese Legation at Havana, Cuba, but soon returned to China where he was secretary of the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce and of the Interior. In 1926 he was appointed Director of the Diplomatic Bureau of the Directorate-General of the Northwestern Frontier Defense forces. In 1927 he served as Director of the Diplomatic Bureau attached to the Kuominchun Allied Forces at Chengchow, Honan province, and also served concurrently as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Honan. Mr. Tong's present address is care of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, Nanking.

American Diplomat Demoted for "Loftiness"

Sheldon Whitehouse, who has been Counselor of the American Embassy at Paris, has been transferred to a similar post at Madrid, according to a Washington dispatch in the *Japan Advertiser*, the report stating that the transfer is considered a demotion on account of Whitehouse's alleged "loftiness" when dealing with his fellow Americans "below the rank of diplomats." Norman Armour, Counselor of the American Embassy at Tokyo, has been transferred to Paris to the possition vacated by Mr. Whitehouse. Edwin L. Neville, American Consul-General in Tokyo, has been promoted to the position of Counselor of the American Embassy at Tokyo.

In the United States Court for China

CARMEN LAKANILAW CASTRO, Plaintiff.
versus
FREDERICO CASIR, Defendant.

Cause No. 3043
Civil No. 1279
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China.
March 9, 1928.

L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the Plaintiff, it is this 9th day of March, 1928, ordered that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

Dated at Shanghai, China.
March 9th, 1928.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of ROBERT MISHLER, Deceased

Cause No. 3047
Estate No. 674
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT MISHLER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 20, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

N. F. ALLMAN
ADMINISTRATOR

c/o Fleming & Allman
Yokohama Specie Bank Building
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
March 20, 1928.

In the United States Court for China

ARTHUR HARRY BUSCHMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
HESTER YATES BUSCHMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 3046
Civil No. 1280
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce. On motion of the plaintiff it is this 14th day of March 1928, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,

Dated at Shanghai, China,
March 14 1928.

In the American Consular Court for the District of Tsinan, China.

IN RE ESTATE OF Edythe F. Creamer, Deceased.

Estate Action No. 6
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edythe F. Creamer, deceased to present the same with vouchers, to Lloyd G. Creamer at Tientsin, Chihli, China administrator of said estate, on or before September 1st, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Lloyd G. Creamer, Tientsin, Chihli, China.

Lloyd G. Creamer,
Administrator.

Tientsin, Chihli, China.
March 1, 1928.

Some Recent Tendencies in Nationalist Policy

BY J. B. P.

The lull in the military situation preparatory to the beginning of the Nationalist spring drive against Marshal Chang Tso-ling has provided opportunity for certain declarations pertaining to Nationalist policy which are significant of changes which are taking place beneath the surface of the Nationalist movement.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Manifesto

Of interest in this connection is a manifesto to the "friendly Powers" which was issued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, a summary of which was issued by the *Ta Chung* news agency, an organization supposedly affiliated with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun Party. The statement follows:

"It is a well known fact that the independence of China is a matter seriously involving the world's peace. For the past years militarists have been waging an incessant civil war in China with the financial support of the imperialists. With the imperialists at their backs the militarists are continuing to exploit the country and oppose the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, thereby prolonging the period of turmoil in the country. Continuous warfare not only makes the Chinese people suffer, but foreigners feel the pinch as well owing to the disorderly conditionshere.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai Who Relinquished Office on April 6.

"This state of affairs should not exist any longer. The militarists, seeing that their days are numbered, may enlist the support of imperialists in exchange for sovereign rights of China. With this international intrigue going on the balance of power in the Far East would soon be broken, thus giving rise to fresh ambitions of the Powers. Unless this state of affairs is successfully avoided a second world war will naturally occur soon. This war, in case it actually takes place, will be fought in the Far East with the Chinese territory as the battlefield.

"All these are due to the unscrupulous exploitations of the militarists. Unless they are done away with there will be no hope to see peace and order re-established in China. It is with this aim in view that the Nationalist Army are now fighting against the militarists.

"It must be mentioned here that whilethe Nationalist forces are conducting the campaign against militarists all our friendly powers are requested to hold themselves aloof from interfering in China's affairs. What we are now demanding is freedom and equality for the masses, which rightfully belong to the people. As this is a liberty war foreign nations have no right to interfere.

"During the present campaign the Nationalist Army will give every protection to foreign lives and property and there will be no anti-foreign movement in any part in the Nationalist territory. But on the other hand, I am expecting our friendly Powers to stop supplying the militarists with arms and ammunition.

"We will regard these nations who support the Nationalist Revolution in China as our friends while those who obstruct the progress of the Revolution will get nothing but hatred of the Chinese masses."

An Appeal to the Masses

In addition to the foregoing manifesto to the foreign Powers Gen. Chiang has recently issued further declarations for purely domestic consumption, the obvious purpose being to stimulate enthusiasm and support of the Northern military expedition. There were four of these "manifestos" one being addressed to the people of North China, one to the Nationalist troops at the front, one to the officers and soldiers of the Northern armies and the fourth to the Chinese people generally. In the manifesto addressed to the Northern officers and soldiers, Gen. Chiang urges them to desert the Northern militarists and become fighters for the people "instead of for a few militarists" and declares that those who refuse to listen to "good advice" and continue to be tools of the militarists that they "shall never be pardoned by the Nationalist army."

The manifesto addressed to the Chinese "masses" states that the present campaign "holds the destiny of China and is the last struggle between the people and the militarists." He requests the people to cooperate with the Nationalist forces and render every assistance during their advance to the North. "The success of the Northern expedition is the success of the people," he declares, and states further that "the people should not hold themselves aloof from politics as they formerly did, for if they do hold themselves aloof and thereby hamper the national revolution, the people will largely be the sufferers under the increased tyrannical rule of the militarists." Gen. Chiang also referred to the intrigues of the Communists stating that they "have been trying to stir up trouble in China in order to enable them to fish in troubled waters and they are leaving not one stone unturned to start another world war at the expense of China." In concluding his declaration, Gen. Chiang declared that the present campaign is being waged for the purpose of relieving the masses of their present sufferings, shortening the present warfare in China, accellerating the reconstruction of new China."

Quo Tai-chi's Attack on Nationalist Policy

Of perhaps equal significance from the standpoint of domestic Kuomintang politics was a statement issued by Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai following his resignation (or dismissal) last week. Mr. Quo originally assumed office as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai following the establishment of the Nanking Government last spring by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. He has held office continuously since that time and for a time following the resignation of Dr. C. C. Wu as Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Quo alse served as Acting Foreign Minister. He also served for a considerable time as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs under Dr. Wu. Immediately following the resignation of Dr. C. C. Wu it was rumored that Mr. Quo intended to resign and after the assumption of office of Gen. Hwang Fu as Foreign Miniter these reports became more frequent. He actually relinquished office on April 6 when the appointment of King Wen-tse as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai was announced.

Mr. Quo's attack on present Nationalist policy was in the form of a letter addressed to Tan Yen-kai one of the high Kuomintang officials and a member of the Nationalist Political Council. After reviewing the circumstances under which he assumed office, Mr. Quo states that "the foreigners looked upon us as no different from the Communists. Their attitude toward us and our Government and Party was extremely unfriendly. I felt that to make diplomatic progress, it was first necessary, on the one hand, to obtain recognition by the foreigners of the inherent rights of our government and our people and on the other hand to explain to the foreigners the real policy of the Kuomintang, so as to change the atmosphere and to promote Sino-foreign friendship, that the relations between the foreign Consular Body and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs' office might be such that outstanding cases could be amicably settled without obstructions.....But while creating a more friendly atmosphere, I never, for one day, was unmindful of the dignity of our Government or the principle of our Party. Although we desire the friendly feelings and support of the foreigners and to make them understand that we are not Communists, there must be no falsehoods, no misrepresentation, no painting ourselves as reactionaries and imitators of Peking militarists, in order to lull the foreigners into a false idea that we have given up our ideals and principles. That is why, from the beginning to the end, my fundamental policy was to explain our real purposes, namely that while we were desirous of their friendship, they, on their part, must understand us as revolutionists fighting for the principles of international equality, otherwise it would be deceiving ourselves as well as others. That is something I would not stoop to do."

Mr Quo and Mr. Hwang Fu

In giving his reasons for his resignation, Mr. Quo states that he continued in office following the appointment of Mr. Hwang Fu as Foreign Minister, "because he felt that at least, one Kuomintang Party member might do something to protect the foreign policy of the Party." He then proceeds to attack the present Minister of Foreign Affairs on three points: First

(*Continued on page 208*)

In the United States Court for China

In re
Last Will and Testament
of
CHARLES KLINCK
Deceased.

Cause No. 3016
Estate No. 668A
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES KLINCK deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before September 20, 1928, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

SCHUHL & SCHOENFELD
ATTORNEYS FOR THE EXECUTORS
141 Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Shanghai, China,
March 8, 1928.

When You Think of PAINT THINK OF CAMPBELL

H. B. Campbell
14 Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

Established 1901, 26 years of experince and judgment gained during this period are at your service.

Tuck Chang & Co.
(Jewellers)
67 Broadway, Shanghai

KIMONOS & HAORIS

TOYO MURAKAMI
26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

In the United States Court for China

JOHN WILLIAM CARROLL,
Plaintiff,
vs
ELIZABETH WINANS CARROLL,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3049
Civil No. 1281
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 27, 1928.
L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce:

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 27th day of March, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication, for personal service upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of March, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on March 26, 1928, John William Carroll, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was residing at Honolulu, Hawaii, nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during last six months prior to March 26th, 1928.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is, this 27th day of March, 1928, ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,
MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

March 27, 1928

In the United States Court for China

JOHN D. ZUMBRUM,
Plaintiff,
vs
ALEKO EUGENE LILIUS,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3054
Civil No. 1285

ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China, April 5, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is an action to obtain foreclosure of a chattel mortgage.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein by his attorney, has this 5th day of April, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 5th day of April, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on March 26, 1928, John D. Zumbrum, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was residing in the United States of America, nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court at any time during the last six months prior to March 26, 1858.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 5th day of April, 1828, ORDEED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Shanghai, April 5th 1928.

(Continued from page 206)

the settlement of the Atsuta Maru case; second, the Customs question; and third, the settlement of the Nanking incident.

In reference to the so-called Atsuta Maru case, this Japanese ship collided with a Chinese-owned steamer on the Yangtsze near Chinkiang causing the deaths by drowning of more than 300 Chinese. Mr. Quo immediately ordered the Customs to detain the vessel at Shanghai until an investigation could be held and the Japanese forced to pay an indemnity. Mr. Quo then states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs countermanded the order detaining the vessel and ordered its realease, despite the fact that Mr. Quo had forced the Japanese to agree to the appointment of an international commission of investigation.

In reference to the second question, pertaining to the Customs, Mr. Quo Tai-Chi stated that A. H. F. Edwardes, Acting Inspector General of Customs at Peking came to Shanghai for the purpose of inducing the Nationalists to agree to a domestic tariff conference participated in by North and South and also for the purpose of inducing the Nationalists to concur with Peking in the appointment of Edwardes as Inspector General in succession to Sir Francis Aglen. Mr. Quo states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs was favorable to Mr. Edwardes' suggestion, but that Mr. T. V. Soong Minister of Finance at Nanking opposed. Mr. Quo declared that Edwardes' real purpose in coming to Shanghai was to induce the Nationalists to agree to the guaranteeing of the "notorious" Nishihara loans under the Customs revenues, a serious matter since the Nishihara loans were advanced by Japan to the Northern militarists for the purpose of enabling the northern militarists to crush the Nationalists in South China.

Criticises Nanking Settlement

Of greatest interest was Mr. Quo's criticism of the terms of settlement of the Nanking incident which was announced by Mr. Hwang Fu, Nationalist Foreign Minister and John Van Antwerp MacMurray, the American Minister at Peking, his criticism being to the following effect the translation being reproduced from the *North-China Daily News* for Monday, April 9:

"The original draft of the terms of the settlement were prepared by Drs. C. C. Wu and Wang Chung-hui. The dignity and interests of our Government were adequately protected. Although the present agreement is based upon the old draft it is like taking the body and omitting the soul. This settlement is a diplomatie disgrace for the Nationalist Government. According to the meaning of the Notes, it would seem that we have lost our sense of patriotism and self-respect. The Kuomintang has always had a fixed foreign policy, the basis of which was independence and initiative as laid down by Dr. Sun. Therein we fundamentally differ from the diplomacy of the mandarins and militarists.

"The Notes, as they are worded, imply an admission that we are not in a position to represent the Chinese people and that we have not acquired the status to function with real authority and to deal with the revision of the treaties. Moreover, they tie our hands in future free and independent action. This is a distinct violation and great departure from the spirit and traditional policy of the Party. Again, regarding the barrage by American war vessels in Nanking, we do not demand or expect but instead, 'earnestly hope for expressions of regret.' Now, earnestly to hope is to beg. This is *infra dig* for a Government. The American reply, on the other hand, not only did not express regret but gave a full justification of its action, as if it were prepared to repeat the same action under similar circumstances. To accept such a reply, I feel is a humiliation for our party. Moreover, as the English text, which is the official text in the exchange of Notes, differs from the Chinese translation somewhat, it is not a faithful report to the Chinese people.

Old Mandarin Influence

"During the past two months, I have been troubled by the various incidents, my suffering in spirit has grown with the days. Yet, tied down by my office, I could not shake myself free. Now, being relieved of my post, my body and spirit feel easier. But the reason for my writing to you, is that I feel that conditions in our Party are not what they should be, that the Party is nearly usurped by the old mandarin influence even as it was usurped last year by the Communists. I have solemnly to report the above to you and to hope that we should tighten our lines so that the spirit of our late leader should not be insulted and that the result of our sacrifices and struggles should not be like taking the oyster shell but losing the pearl."

SHIRTS & PYJAMAS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

Men and Events

O. D. Brown of the National City Bank at Peking has been transferred to Hongkong.

A long-distance motor bus service has been started between Peking and Tientsin by a Sino-Belgian company.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol and Mrs. Castleman have returned to Shanghai after a trip to Manila, Hongkong and Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Brown of the Navy Y. M. C. A. have returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

J. E. Covington, president of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Japan.

The Rev. A. C. Trivett was installed as dean of the British Trinity Cathedral at Shanghai, Sunday, April 8, by Bishop Molomy.

Mrs. T. V. Soong, wife of the Nationalist Minister of Finance, who has been ill of pneumonia for some time is recovering.

David L. Moss of David L. Moss and Company of Shanghai departed on Friday of last week on a business trip to Hongkong.

Henry F. Misselwitz, correspondent for the *New York Times* has returned to Shanghai after a trip to Manila, Hongkong and Canton.

Dr C. T. Wang, Director-General of the Lung-Hai Railway at Chengchow, Honan province, is in Shanghai on a brief business trip.

J. A. Thompson and G. B. Enders of the American Milk Products Company have returned to Shanghai from a business trip to South China.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frick of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation have returned to Shanghai after a trip to the United States.

H. H. Abeling, representative of the Worthington Pump Company who has been in Tientsin for several months, has returned to Shanghai.

The death occurred in Shanghai, Apil 6, at the age of 54 of H. M. Bishop, proprietor of the China Credit, Information and Mercantile Bureau.

William Cornwell, manager of the Castle Inn and publisher of *The Sphere* at Tsingtao, spent several days during the week in Shanghai on business.

Captain Robert Dollar, the founder of the round-the-world shipping service which bears his name, is expected to visit Shanghai in the near future.

It is announced from Japan that trans-Pacific airplane No. 1 now under construction at Kobe is almost completed and that trial flights will be made April 20.

Capt. W. I. Eisler, former representative in Shanghai of the U. S. Shipping Board, who proceeded to America last year, is expected back in Shanghai shortly.

The report of the liquidators of the Russo-Asiatic bank shows estimated liabilities of Tls. 12,608,000 and assets recoverable or in hand of Tls. 3,115,000.

J. T. Hodgens, who has been an American Vice Consul in Shanghai for four years, is retiring from the service and will shortly proceed to the United States.

Dr. Paul B. Cook of St. Paul, Minn., is now visiting in Peking on a trip around the world. Dr. Cook is a brother-in-law of Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg.

F. E. Vincent, manager of the American Foreign Insurance Association of Shanghai, has departed for the United States on a business trip, traveling by way of Siberia and Europe.

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will be held at the American Club April 20 at 5 p.m.

K. L. Hsueh, who is a member of the staff of the Lung-Hai Railway stationed at Chengchow, Honan, is in Shanghai on business. Mr. Hsueh is a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist military forces is now in Shanghai. Gen. Chiang is in Hsuchowfu directing the Northern military expedition.

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh,* flagship of Admiral Mark L Bristol, with the Admiral on board, is due on Shanghai end of this week from Hongkong, and is to proceed later to Chefoo, for the Summer.

H. T. S. Green, former President of the International Banking Corporation and now Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, is making a trip through the Far East and is expected in Shanghai shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fryer, of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, will depart from Shanghai April 21 for a holiday in California. Mr. Fryer has been active in both the British Women's Association and the American Women's Club.

J. W. Carney, Assistant General Manager of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y. at Shanghai, is departing shortly for the United States on leave. Mr. Carney will join Mrs. Carney and their children who have been in California for some time.

Capt. C. T. Hutchins for a considerable time American Naval Attache in Peking has arrived in Shanghai to take command of the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh.* He is accompanied by Mrs. Hutchins and their daughter. Capt. Steele, previous Commander of the *Pittsburgh* has been appointed Naval Attache attached to the American Embassy at Paris.

The death occurred in Shanghai, April 5, of Mrs. Emma G. Evans, widow of the late Edward Evans. Mrs. Evans is survived by two sons, Joseph J. Evans, managing director of Edward Evans & Sons, and Edward Evans, who is in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, Professor of Government at Harvard who has been in Shanghai and South China for several weeks is now in Peking and after several weeks in North China and Japan will proceed home by way of Siberia and Russia.

The death occurred in New York April 5 of Chauncey M. Depew, prominent for half a century in American political and railway circles, and renowned as an after-dinner speaker. Shortly after the close of the Civil War he was appointed and confirmed as Minister to Japan, but he declined.

Miss Carolyn Wilson, who was formerly a member of the foreign staff of the *Chicago Tribune* but who is now the proprietor of an Oriental Shop in Chicago, has returned to the United States after a business trip to Shanghai. Miss Wilson is traveling home by way of North China and Korea.

The Foreign Women's Home and the Cottage Home for Girls, both of which institutions are located in Baikal road, Shanghai, have issued their report for 1927. Both institutions have been doing good work in their respective lines, and numerous inmates have been enabled to make a fresh start in life.

The round-the-world liner Franconia stopped a day longer in Manila than scheduled, the stay in Japan having been cut short at the request of Mrs. Carmi Thompson and other passengers. Mrs. Thompson is the wife of the special commissioner sent to the Philippines two years ago by President Coolidge.

A committee representing the North Kiangsu Mission of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), consisting of James R. Graham, Hugh W. White and W. C. McLauchlin, has addressed a protest to the Nationalist Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the continued occupation by Chinese troops of mission property.

A call has been extended by Community Church, Shanghai, to Rev. Emery W. Luccock, assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Curch of Oak Park, Illinois, to become pastor of the church. Mr. Luccock was formerly a Presbyterian missionary in China and while in this country preached at Community Church on two occasions.

Barnhard Kellerman, well known German writer and Frau Schneider-Kliner, German artist arrived in Shanghai this week on their way to Peking where they are planning to visit for two or three months. They are on a trip around the world, having traveled through Turkey, Persia, India, Straits Settlements, Siam and Indo-China.

Walton Schmidt, one of the officials of the American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C., has sailed from Seattle on a trip which will include Japan, China and the Philippine Islands. Mr. Schmidt will deliver a series of lectures and exhibit motion pictures dealing with the development of motor transportation.

A motion for the discontinuance of the divorce action of the late Robert Mishler.; who died in Shanghai March 12, was filed in the U. S. Court for China April 9 by N. F. Allman, attorney for the estate of the deceased.

Bruno Schwartz, editor and publisher of the Hankow *Herald,* the American daily newspaper of Hankow, will leave China for a few months holiday on the President Jackson sailing from Shanghai April 27. Edward Hunter, who is leaving the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo to join the staff of the *Herald* will occupy the position of editor of the *Herald* during the absence of Mr. Schwartz.

A new Sino-American company known as the China Securities Company, Inc., has been started in Tientsin, the purpose being to engage in the real estate business. R. T. McDonnell is general manager and R. T. Evans is submanager. Among the Chinese members of the Board are Chow Chih-chun, a son of Chow Hsueh-hsi, former Minister of Finance. The authorized capital of the company is G.$1,000,000.

Mineral Wealth, Tea Industry and Foreign Trade of China

(Written in English)

MINERAL WEALTH OF CHINA

By Wm. A. Wong, E. M., Met. E., M. A.

Cloth covers, Pp. 129. Price, $1.60

A general survey of the mineral wealth of China. With a large map. The author attempts to answer the question: How rich is China in minerals? This he accomplishes by stating in plain language the mineral deposits of the 18 provinces, Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet. His statements are made from personal investigations and from authoritative works in the same field.

CHINA AS A TEA PRODUCER

By B. P. Torgasheff

Cloth covers, Pp. 252 + ix. Price, $2.50

The first authoritative exposition of China's tea industry trade. It deals with in detail the area of the tea cultivation, the method of planting and manufacture, export trade, and the production and consumption both in China and abroad. It is appended with fifty-nine valuable statistical tables and a short bibliography.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA

By C. F. Remer, Ph. D.

Cloth covers, Pp. 269 + xii. Price, $4

Dr. Remer's book gives a comprehensive account of the foreign trade of China and its developments since 1871. There is a chapter on Trade Balances and Specie Movements giving the author's interpretation of the incongruous phenomenon of China's foreign trade which will interest all students of political economy. The tables of China's total foreign trade from 1871 to 1923 and a selected bibliography of six pages are other helpful features of the book.

The Commercial Press, Ltd. Publishers

Shanghai

Honan Road **N. Szechuen Road**

New Books of Interest in the Far East

England's Vital Industrial Problem

Capital For Labor! By W. Francis Lloyd and Bertram Austin. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Limited

England had the start over other countries of Europe in the industrial revolution, and for a considerable time led Europe industrially. But Germany and France copied the new methods of mass production and became industrial rivals of England. Though the spirit of the people of England remains unchanged, and there is the same patriotism, devotion to duty, fearlessness, and thirst for knowledge, which marked the Victorian era, economic conditions in England have been growing steadily worse. England today in the author's opinion faces the greatest economic crisis of her history.

The Times Trade Supplement has published some remarkable figures showing increases in the exports of eight manufacturing countries during the three years 1923 to 1925. That progressive little country, Czecho-Slovakia, heads the list with an increase in exports amounting to no less than 53 percent. Belgium comes next with an increase of 48 percent in her exports. Italy with her improved industrial relations increased her exports by 45 per cent; Germany 38 per cent; France 15 per cent; the United States 14 per cent; Japan 10 per cent; last comes Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an increase in exports from 1923 to 1925 amounting to but 2.3 per cent. "The reason the world does not buy British goods is because it will not pay the prices she is charging, which are high compared with those of her competitors." There was a time when Britain used to supply the world with manufactured goods of iron and steel, and was known as the world's workshop. Now Britain is finding it more profitable to buy such manufactured goods from abroad. In 1926 Britain increased her purchases of foreign-made iron and steel manufactured articles to £22,000,000. She is also finding it more profitable to buy foreign-made wearing apparel which she used to supply to the world. Britain is buying foreign made boots and shoes at the rate of 130,000 pairs a week.

Disputes between employers and workers are becoming more intensified owing to the trade depression.

The author having gone into the cause of this depression suggests ways and means to overcome it.

A critical discussion on the relations between labor and capital receives much attention. In the middle of the last century, John Stuart Mill said that wages, in the long run, would tend to equal the bare means of existence. Economic laws are founded on the attributes of human nature—a point so often missed by many economists. To class labor as a commodity and regulate its price by the law of supply and demand is not reasonable as Marx in his own way pointed out long ago. Workers are human beings endowed with feelings, and deserve a reasonable amount of comfort and security. The worker must be a co-partner in a world system rather than a chattel who lives by the breath of an employing system that can make or break him according as its mood or its interests move it. The worker does not care to possess the machinery of administaration as long as he is given a fair amount of living and treated with due sympathy. Mutual suspicion is another cause of friction. It is for Trade Unions to enlighten the laborer on the economic issues involved, and expose the fallacy of class hatred. To eliminate labor troubles it is necessary that employers should grant to workers a voice and a vote in industry. Great Britain is in a position to lead the world in a definite advance towards industrial democracy.

H. P. Shastri.

A Story of the Australian Bush

Working Bullocks: Katharine Susannah Pritchard; The Viking Press, N. Y.

This is a tale of Australian frontier life and is interesting in that it reeks of the soil and lumber camps. It is rather difficult for the American to read owing to the unfamiliar words and expressions, for example it required considerable guessing to find out what was meant by a "whim" a sort of wagon for hoisting and transporting logs, a "Brumby," an Australian wild horse, or a "karri" which apparently is a species of tree in Australia.

The story is one of hard work and love and recreation in the Australian Bush. It opens up a new vista for the American reader and gives an insight into the problems of a new continent. Katharine Susannah Pritchard, the author, has had an interesting life. She was born on the island of Fiji, her father being a journalist. She has traveled all over Australia and now lives in Wset Australia.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

April 4-5—Japanese report from Peking states Fengtien troops captured Pingshan on Chengtai railway and that Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-ting are in command at Pingshan and intend advancing into Shansi—Peking dissatisfied with T. V. Soong's announcement regarding Salt Tax Revenue reorganization; stated that British Salt Inspector, Mr. F. Hussey-Freke has returned to Peking from Shanghai and is dissatisfied with the situation; stated that Britain, France and Japan will shortly protest—Japanese report from Peking claims Fengtien captured Holunhsien on Cheng-tai Railway—*Toho* report from Hangchow, Chekiang states Communists have occupied Yushan in Kiangsi province—Military at Canton discover alleged Communist plot and arrest 260 alleged Communists—MacMurray returns to Peking and Peking foreign press claims Nanking settlement a MacMurray triumph; Japanese newspaper, *North-China Standard* severely critical—Quo Tai-chi resigns as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and Wunsz King appointed to position—Lu Chih-yi, Sun Keh-tin, Chow Chung-yueh and Lu Hsi-yung, appointed by Nanking Government Council as members of Yunnan provincial government—*Kuo Min* report states general offensive has been launched against Fengtien with heavy fighting all along front—Nanking report states 86th and 168th Fengtien regiments wiped out in Shansi fighting—National Educational Conference at Nanking opens on May 15—Gen. Chen Ming-shu returns to Nanking from Hankow and will return to Canton shortly—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang of Fukien recommends that all Fukien provincial revenues should be concentrated in central treasury under direct control of Financial bureau—Nanking plans organization of bureaus of mining, agriculture, labor and commerce in each province. Nanking orders posthumus honors conferred on Gen. Hu Chih-yih vice-commander in Honan of Kuominchun who died three years ago—Nanking issues another order forbidding military from interfering with Finance Ministry's opium-suppression measures—Shansi provincial government to be inaugurated in April—Serious fighting on Shansi border at Tsingsin, Soping and Ho-choh, Shansi claiming advantage—Nanking National Reconstruction Committee studies silk improvement—Chu Mo appointed to position in Nanking Foreign office in place of King Wen-shi, appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai in succession of Quo Tai-chi—Serious banditry in Northern Anhwei with frequent kidnappings of prominent persons who are held for $25,000 ransom—Lo Wen-kan, Peking Foreign Minister entertains American Minister MacMurray—Chang Chin-kiang, chairman of Nanking reconstruction committee recommends construction of new electric light and power plant in Nanking to cost $620,000—Sun Pao-chi, former Peking premier goes to Harbin to raise funds for Shantung famine relief—Peking Ministry of Education asks for $120,000 monthly from the Peking Tramway Co for support of schools—Peking banks oppose new tax on bank-notes—Various Peking Ministries publish lists of "unnecessary" officials to be discharged—Feng Yu-hsiang goes to Tsao-chow to confer with Chiang Kai-shek—Gen. Yang Kun-sung to serve as acting head of Kiangsi provincial government during absence of Gen. Chu Pei-teh at front.

April 6-7—Generalissimo Chang Tso-ling gives orders for Fengtien armies to attack on all fronts; Peking report by Japanese *Toho* agency claims capture of Chinghsin—Japanese, British and French definitely decide to protest regarding Nationalist Government's refusal to recognize authority of salt inspectors—Japanese Third squadron which has been at Shanghai departs for Hankow—Serious fighting between Fengtien 8, 16th and 17th armies and Shansi forces at Chinghsing; reported that Gen. Chu Yu-puh also advancing against Feng Yu-hsiang—Negotiations between China and Afghanistan which have been proceeding in London reported deadlocked owing to objections of Gen. Yang Tseng-hsin, tupan of Hsinchiang district—Fighting renewed between Fengtien forces and Feng Yu-hsiang's troops on north bank of Changho river; Chihli-Shantung troops under Sun Chuan-fang rushed to Tsining to meet advance of Chiang Kai-shek—Chiang Kai-shek reports conditions favorable on all fronts in telegram to Nanking from Hsuchowfu—Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs orders evacuation of Mei-Han missionary school by troops and restores property to American missionaries—Gen. Chen Ta-chun returns to Shanghai following his installation as member of Kiangsu provincial government—Ministry of Finance forbids extra taxation of Kerosene after payment of customs duties—Gen. Li Chi-sum arrives in Shanghai from Nanking on his way back to Canton, but first goes to Hangchow for conference with Gen. Chiang Pei-shang, garrison commander there—Communist trouble continues at Canton—Nationalists organize a special detective department to stop kidnapping evil at Shanghai—Five foreigners, three Czecho-Slovakians and two Russians deported from Ningpo, Chekiang as suspicious characters—Dispatch by *Ta Chung* agency states that British marines attempted to prevent Gen. Chu Pei-teh from traveling on British steamer Tuckwo, but matter adjusted by captain of ship—C. T. Wang arrives at Nanking for Conference, then comes to Shanghai a few days before returning to his post as director general of the Lung-Hai Railway at Chengchow, Honan—Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai protests alleged killing of Chinese ricksha coolie by two sailors from the Japanese warship Atsuka on March 31, Chinese demanding apology and compensation and guarantee against future incidents of similar character—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Admiral Tu Shih-kwei as high military adviser—Chow Tsung-hsiang, alleged Communist leader of Wusih arrested—Peking report states that Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considering transferring Chinese Ministers to France, Belgium. and Spain.

April 8-9—Japanese fleet of 21 men of war arrives in Hongkong and is welcomed by British—Japanese seriously wrought up over Chinese plan to connect Peking-Muken and Mukden-Hailung Railways thereby diverting freight from the South Manchuria Railway, Japanese news report stating that the Japanese officials are "extremely offended" and are preparing to take "drastic action"—Chinese aviation student in Japan, Hu Hsia by name, granted pilots licence in Japanese aviation school—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa protests directly to Chang Tso-ling over Chinese transferrance of rolling stock from the Taonan-Ankouchi line which is mortgaged to the Japanese, to the Mukden-Hailung railway—*Kuo Min* report states Nationalist Government has appointed a National University Committee for purpose of outlining a national educational policy—Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of Interior has recommeded that all temples and Buddhist monasteries be immediately converted into schools similar to action taken in Shansi, Shensi and Kansu—Stated that Miao Bin may be appointed chief of civil affairs department of Kiangsu in succession to Mao Tsu-chuan—Announced that Generals Cheng Chien, Bei Tsung-chi, Hu Tsung-tuh, Shih Yin, Chang Chi-peng and Chang Nan-hsien as members of Wu-Han division of Central Political Council—Gen. Chiang Tso-ping goes to Lanfang to interview Feng Yu-hsiang—Hupeh and Hunan troops to be reorganized into Fourth Group Army for participation in Northern Expedition-50,000 troops from Hankow proceeding northward into Honan to assist in Northern drive—Kwangtung branch of Central Political Council proposes that all applicants for membership in Kuomintang should be limited to 20 years of age—Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of Interior arrives in Shanghai to inspect Chinese Municipality—Nationalist Foreign Minister takes up with Japanese settlement of Amoy complications—Feng Yu-hsiang orders general attack on Shantung, claims capture of Taian, but unconfirmed—Canton suggests nationalist aviation conference to consider aviation development in China—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that French Minister has refused China's request to establish consulates in Indo-China, saying "time not yet ripe"—British and Chinese to hold election in British concession at Tientsin for election of new member of Council.—Chiang Kai-shek making preparations to use two armored trains captured from Chang Chung-chang last summer in forthcoming fight with Sun Chuan-fang—King Wun-sze, new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to officially assume office on April 12; Hwang Fu to supervise ceremony, those present to also include G. Zay Wood, S. K. Chen.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

April 10. Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990
Market Closed Irregular Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	153¾	158¼
American Can (Common)	87	86½
American Radiator (Common)	146½	149¾
Anaconda Copper (Common)	—	71⅞
Armour & Co. (Illinois) 7% Pfd.	76	77⅛
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	180¾	182
American Tobacco "B"	168	167
Bank of Montreal	361½	361
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	59	59
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	119	120¾
Canadian Pacific Railway	213⅛	210½
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	65⅝	66¼
Cerro de Pasco	66⅝	69

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Mar. 29	Sale Price Apr. 5th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % Apr. 5th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	111	112	6.97
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105½	not quoting	
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	104⅛	102¾	6.70
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	100¼	100⅜	5.97
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99	98½	7.13
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	103⅜	104	6.58
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	85⅛	85¼	6.35
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107¾	107¼	6.34
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	100⅞	101	6.91
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	102¼	102½	6.75
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104½	104⅝	6.55
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	101	100	6.50
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98½	not quoting	
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	101	102	6.26
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	101	101	7.39
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100¾	100⅝	6.93
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation...	7	Pfd. Stock	98	98	7.14
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	112	110	6.36
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	99	98	7.14
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	895	1,000	2.00
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	107¼	107½	6.91
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	—	70	Mutilated
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield.....					7.10

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Coty Incorporated	145¾	145
E. I. du Pont de Nemours (Common)	384¼	386
Fox Film "A"	83	82⅜
General Motors (Common)	193¾	192¼
International Match, Pfd.	111¾	111
International Product Corp.	78½	78½
International Nickel (Common)	92¾	92
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	107	106½
Mack Trucks (Common)	94½	91
Madison Square solin	28½	28½
New York Central (Common)	178	176⅛
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	70⅛	71
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	41	40¾
Pacific Gas & Electric	46⅛	46½
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	183¼	181½
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	144¼	142
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	63⅜	64½
Schults Retail Stores (Common)	59	64
Southern Railway (Common)	141	147⅜
Standard Oil of California	57⅜	59
„ „ of New Jersey	40⅞	40⅞
Standard Oil of New York	30⅜	30⅜
„ „ of Indiana	76⅞	77
Texas Corporation (Common)	54¼	54⅞
Tobacco Products, Class "A"	123⅛	121½
Union Carbide	149⅞	149¾
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	191¼	197⅜
Wright Aeronautical	130⅛	126½
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	85⅛	79¾
United States Rubber (Common)	46⅛	44⅜
United States Realty & Imp Co.	69	72½
United States Steel	—	147¾
N. German Lloyd, 6%—1946	95	94¾
Shinyetsu Elec. Power Corp. 6½ 1952	96¾	97
General Cigar	70	70½
Texas Gulf Sulphur	74⅞	74⅜
Lorillard Comp any (Common)	41	41½

April 10—Sun Chuan-fang establishes headquarters Tsining purpose meeting Chiang Kai-shek offensive; reported Chiang has main body Nationalist troops at Hsuchowfu with reserves at Chuchow and Pengpu and that Chiang plans drive on Tsingtao from Haichow; considerable anxiety Nationalist circles regarding Japan's reputed intentions re-intervene in Shantung—Japanese *Toho* report from Peking states Fengtien troops occupied Changteh and that Feng is withdrawing leaving arms and ammunition—Lives of 600 Chinese miners in Fushun collieries in Manchuria result breaking reservoir—*Toho* report from Peking states Fengtien 8th, 16th and 17th armies have captured Houlu and Chinghsin on Shansi front forcing Shansi to withdraw west of Chinghsin, while Fengtien 29th army on Peking-Hankow line has defeated Feng's troops in vicinity of Fenglochen and have captured Changteh; Gen. Chang Chung-chang goes to Tsinan expecting clash between Shantung and Nationalist troops shortly—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang returns to Peking from front to confer with his father, Chang Tso-ling over war situation—Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang issue orders forbidding military from interfering with civil administration in war zone—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Gen. Li Chung-jen commander of 4th group army and orders him to front on Peking-Hankow line—Nanking Ministry of Communications appoints Li Chung-kung, Ma Chun-wu, Hsia Kwang-yu, and Shen Fan to Yangtsze River Commission—Nationalist Military Council issues orders for punishment of deserters—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking states that reports of Shansi reverses from Peking are inaccurate and that while Fengtien has made a considerable advance and used considerable ammunition that Shansi position unchanged—Chiang Kai-shek holds military conference at Hsuchowfu—Chinese newspapers in Shanghai sending correspondents to Honan to inspect conditions—Nationalist Government orders Anhwei and Kiangsi governments to send 40 piculs of rice every ten days to front—Dutch Minister invites China to send delegates to Commercial Educational Conference—Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Amoy demands removal of Japanese police headquarters—French Consul General at Hankow permits Chinese police to search concession for alleged Communists—Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai entertains Generals Li Chi-sum and Chen Ming-chu of Canton—1,200 cases of ammunition shipped to battl front from Shanghai arsenal.

Writer Says America and Russia Will Dominate World, Then Fight

Bertrand Russell, noted English socialist and writer in a recent article in the *Century Magazine*, N. Y., declares,

"There are in the world today only two great powers; one is the United States, the other is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Their populations are about equal; so are the populations of the other nations which they dominate. The United States dominates the rest of the American continent and western Europe; the U.S.S.R. dominates Turkey, Persia and China.

"The division is reminiscent of the medieval division between Christian and Mussulman; there is the same kink, the same implacable hostility and a similar though more extended division of territory. Just as there were in the Middle Ages wars between Christian powers and wars between Mohammedan powers, so there will be wars within these two great groups; but we may expect that they will be terminated, sooner or later, by genuine peace treaties, whereas between the two great groups there will only be truces produced by mutual exhaustion.

"I do not suppose that either group can be victorious or can derive any advantage from the conflict. I suppose the conflict will be maintained because each group hates the other and regards it as wicked. This is a characteristic of creed wars.

"I am not, of course, suggesting that a development of this sort is sure to come about. In human affairs, the future must always be uncertain until science has advanced very much further than it has done yet. I suggest only that there are potent forces tending in the direction indicated. Since these forces are psychological, they are within control; therefore if a future of creed wars seems dssagreeable to the holders of power, they can avert it."

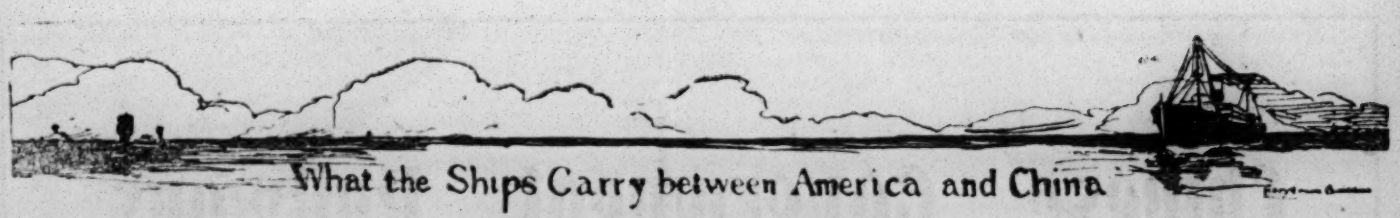
Race Problems Discussed at Jerusalem Missionary Conference

Race relations and problems were discussed at a recent session of the Council of the International Missionary Conference at Jerusalem.

The Korean delegate hotly contested the Japanese claim that they do not exercise racial discrimination.

Professor Jorge Bobobo of the Philippines University described his country as one of the sorest spots in the world in spite of the fact that it is the only Christian country in the Far East. He considered that India, in spite of British occupation, was a happy contrast to the Philippines, which, he asserted, was merely the football of American politics.

Dr. Ferguson Davie, former Bishop of Singapore, commenting on the white claim of progress, pointed out that the only bobbedhaired women delegated to the Conference came from the Far East.



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov, *Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1*

ECLIPSE, February 27.

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	2,617
Shrimps, Dried	Pls.	9,610
Gasolene, in Cases	,,	15
Oil Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	20,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	249,450
		38,684

CALCUTTA MARU,

February 27.

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	6,62
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	182

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	200

To Boston.

Hides, Cow	Pls.	694
Ramie	,,	207

To New York.

Silk, Cocoon Strippings Shanghai	Bls. 48	148.58
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	51.00
,, ,, Shantung	,,	5.81
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,849
Antimony, Oxide	,,	840
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
Feathers, Duck	,,	160
Feathers, Goose	,,	281
Wool, Sheep's	,,	865
Oil, Wood	,,	1,142
Seed, Sesamum	,,	252
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	Pcs.	3,000

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON,

March 2.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	3,022
Lead Bars	Pls.	3,360
Steel Spring	,,	15
Apples, Fresh	,,	302
Bacon	,,	6
Cheese	,,	57
Flour, Wheat	,,	74
Hams	,,	5
Ink, Printing	,,	379
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
,, Evaporated	,,	210
Paper, Printing	,,	154
Bedsteads	Pcs.	378
Motor-cars	,,	14
Motor-trucks	,,	18

VOLUNTEER, March 5.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 4,725 Pls.	16,944
Steel Bars, Bamboo	,,	837
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	1,371
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	297
Carbon Black	,,	281
Flour, Wheat	,,	37
Wax, Paraffin	,,	834
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	464,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	63,333

PRESIDENT GRANT,

March 10.

From U S. A.

Shirtings, White	Pcs.	119
Bedsteads, Steel	,,	82
Lemons, Fresh	,,	24,150
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	6
Brass Tube Ends	,,	53
Bacon	,,	4
Canned Asparagus	,,	112
,, Fruits	,,	286
Carbon, Black	,,	190
Leather, Calf	,,	2
,, Cow	,,	15
,, Sole	,,	206
Milk, Evaporated	,,	812
Oranges, Fresh	,,	87
Paper, Boxboard	,,	425
,, Chipboard	,,	1,232
Ink, Printing	,,	218
Raisins and Currants	,,	808
Saccharine Monsanto	,,	37
Cigarettes	Mille	74,800
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	1,891
Infants' Food	Hk. Tls.	5,498
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	847,249

TAKETOYO MARU,

March 12.

To Boston.

Silk Cocoon Strippings: Waste, Shanghai	Bls. 16	Pls. 51.13

To New York.

Antimony, Crude	,,	420
,, Oxide	,,	840
Antimony, Regulus	,,	2,098
Brassware	,,	28
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Cotton, Old	,,	162
Duck Down	,,	7
Glass-flowers	,,	6
Hides, Buffalo	,,	63
Hides, Cow	,,	461
Hog Casings, Salted	,,	35
Oil, Wood	,,	561
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	185
Wool, Sheep's	,,	238

To Philadelphia.

Cotton, Old	,,	81

SILVERBELLE, March 14.

From U. S. A.

Cotton Shirtings, White	Pcs.	217
Cotton Muslins: White, 37 in. by 42 yd.	,,	35
Aluminium Foil	Pls.	12
Steel Spring	,,	15
Tinned Plate Scraps	,,	925
,, Wire	,,	211
Leather, Kid, Coloured	,,	4
Paper, Coated	,,	1,000
Soda, Caustic	,,	898
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	17,787
Tobacco, Prepared, in Tinsand Packages	,,	2
Tobacco, Prepared, in bulk	,,	19
Wax, Paraffin	,,	9,242
Oil, Fusel	Galls.	230
Paint, Anti-fouling	,,	10
Paint, Bituminous Solution	,,	50
Paint, Enamel	,,	129
Paints, Unclassed	,,	2,790
Underwear	Doz	26
Cigarettes	Mille.	200
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	5,813

PARIS MARU, March 15.

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 225 Pls.	810
Herrings, Salt	,,	2,042
Timber: Softwood, Merchantable, on net measure	Sup. ft.	338,744

MALAYAN PRINCE,

March 17.

To New York.

Bristles, Assorted	Pls.	100
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	50
Wool, Sheep's	,,	123

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—While our market throughout the past week showed no pronounced activity, prices ruled without any undue fluctuations in a steady direction. At the close, however, slight weakness became noticeable due principally to the pre-holidays (Ching Ming festival) liquidations on the part of the bull side in sympathy with declines, apparently of a temporary nature, evolving in the yarn markets. Spinners, during the week under review, have shown no interest whatever in spot cotton but have contracted a fairly large quantity of Indian Cotton for delivery during the months of April and May. Holders of the better grades show no keenness in offering and their reticence is apparently due to their firm belief in realizing, later in the season, more remunerative returns on their holdings. Viewing the situation from the present standpoint of available supplies and notwithstanding the current stagnant yarn markets and the comparatively limited demand at present on the part of consumers, there is every likelihood of their expectations materalizing at no distant date which, however, may be accelerated in the event of any progressive improvement eventuating in the meantime in exports of Mill products to the interior marts.

Yarn:—As compared with the previous fortnight, the turnover in yarn during the past week has been disappoining. Demand was smaller though, latterly, there appears to be a slight tendency toward revival in some directions, especially from Szechuen and reports from the quarter continue to be of an encouraging nature. But there is an abnormal absence of orders from the Northern provinces due to renewal of internecine warfare along the Tientsin-Pukow line and also the financial stringency prevailing in those places. The offtake from the interior towns of the Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces are rather poor this week due to the Chinese "Ching Ming" Festival holidays intervening. Business transacted for export are 9000 to 10000 Bales in all both for spot and forward deliveries.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	10.94
American-Middling last reported	10.94
Tone of the Market,	*Steady*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	19.80 Spot.
	19.30 May.
	19.19 July.
	18.93 Oct.
	18.81 Dec.
	18.74 Jan.

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May.	312
Fine Oomra, May	337
Fully Good Broach, April/May	363
Tone of the market—	*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, Spot. Exwharf	39.65
Shanghai, Spot	37.70
M. Ginned, Spot	38.00
Shensi, No. 1 Mar.	39.25
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.	34.40

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Chinese Government Railways

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Shanchow: 800 Kilometers

In Construction: From Shanchow to Sianfu: 250 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Honan and Kaifeng.

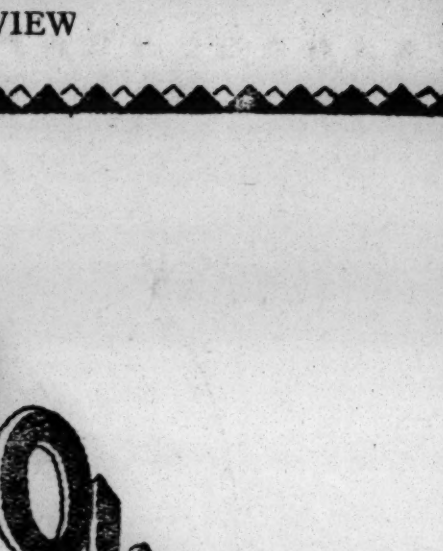
There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train, runs twice a week, connects Hsuchow with Chengchow. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further detailed particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Traffic Manager at Chengchow, Honan.

SMOKE
CAPSTAN
CIGARETTES



EB-859 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

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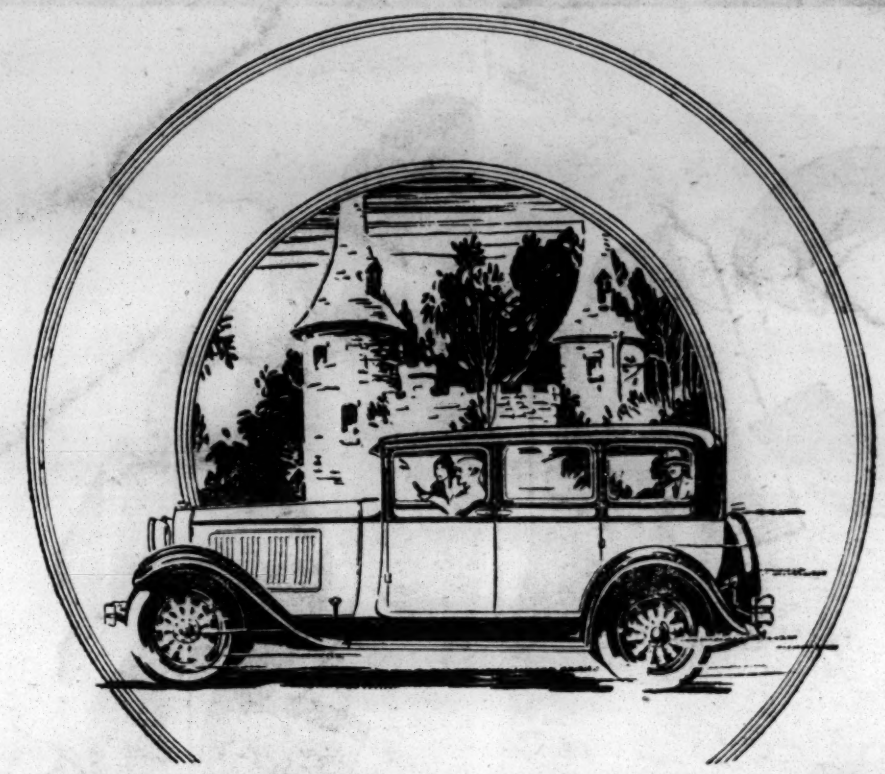

The VICTORY SIX

There Is No Parallel To Victory Performance

Dodge Brothers Victory Six is the one car you can't compare, because no basis of comparison exists.

No other car in the world is built on the Victory principle.

Consequently, no other car offers comparable results in performance, comfort and safety.

The Victory is the *only* car from which body sills have been eliminated, making possible rakish lowness without sacrifice of head-room or road-clearance.

And it is the *only* car in which body and chassis are integrally constructed.

From this basic difference in design originate many Victory qualities that must be experienced to be appreciated.

The Victory power plant, designed and built by Dodge Brothers, performs brilliantly in all respects by which six-cylinder performance is judged—with fuel economy that is most unusual.

Drive this car, and you will know why it is popularly acclaimed the engineering Victory of the desade.

Dodge Brothers line of passenger vehicles includes the Dodge Four, the Victory Six and the Senior Six.

China Motors Federal, Inc., U.S.A., Shanghai
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